THE WISE GUIDE

TO

Historic Places in Virginia

1607-1907.

EDITED BY

KATE ELLIS WISE.

Illustrated.

VIRGINIA PRINTING & PUB. COMPANY
HAMPTON, VA.

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Indebtedness is hereby acknowlvdged for the valuable assistance and data obtained from the following works: Smith's Generall Historie, Chandler's History of Virginia, Cooke's Virginia, Ben. Butler's Book, McClellan's Own Story, Grant's Memoirs, Life of Robert E. Lee, by Jones, The Cradle of the Republic, by Tyler, and William and Mary College Quarterlies, and from the thrice told tales of loved ones who witnessed the scenes of other days and whose inspiration prompted the research which led to this

"GUIDE."

Affectionately Dedicated to

VIRGINIA HEDGES

Who graciously bears the name of

"The Mother of States"

And to whose spirit liberty is as dear

As it was to her forbears in

Old Virginia.

PREFACE.

Before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, fourteen thousand Cavalier Colonists had landed in the "Old Dominion" and Virginia had given to the nation the

First Trial by jury,
First Marriage,
First Birth of a white child,
First Legislative Assembly,
First Fort,
First Church,
First American Glass Factory,
First Iron Foundry,
First Salt Works,
First Marriage of Englishman to an Indian girl,
First Tobacco Culture,
First Socialistic and Communistic community,
First Execution,
First Christian Baptism,
First Treaty,
First Gospel to the Indians,

Pocahontas the first American heroine had lived, loved, married in this fair land, aye had died and been buried across the seas before the Pilgrims landed on the New England coast, and her kingly father Powhatan, after laying

down his scepter with royal dignity, had gone to the "happy hunting ground," having been denied the felicity of a knowledge of the great Boston yet to be founded.

The soil of Virginia was Divinely chosen as the place worthy of bearing the FIRST-FRUITS of civilization in the new world. Many years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, Virginia had laid the foundations of Government and builded thereon. Henry A. Wise, one of Virginia's loyal sons thus speaks of her:

> "Here the old world first met the new. Here the white man first met the red for settlement and civilization. Here the white man first wielded the axe to cut the FIRST TREE for the first log cabin. Here the FIRST LOG CABIN was built for the FIRST VILLAGE. Here the FIRST VILLAGE rose to be the FIRST STATE Capital. Here was the FIRST CAPITAL of our empire of States. Here was the very foundation of a nation of freemen, which has stretched its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of another ocean."

Virginia "liveth not unto herself." Her influence has been salutary, not selfish, and the oppressed of every nation live in hope of freedom, being inspired by the example of her three sons—Mason, Jefferson, Washington—who gave to the world the Declaration of Independence. "From beginning to end it was the work of Virginia. A Virginia planter conceived it; a Virginia lawyer drafted it; and a Virginia Soldier defended it and made it a living realily."

Poynt Comfort

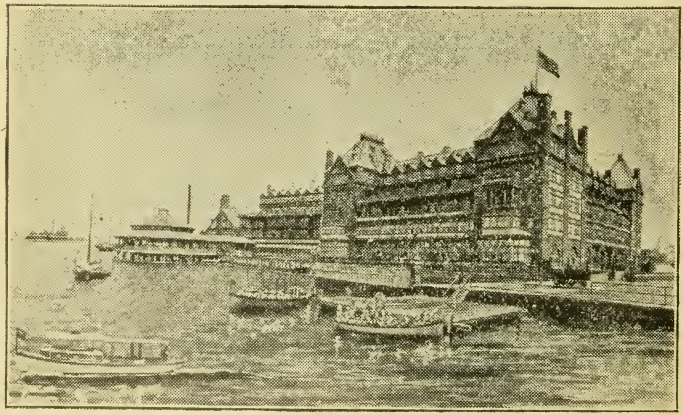
WHEN the three ships, the "Good Speed," "Susan Constant" and "Discoverer," bearing the first settlers reached the Chespeake Bay (Mother of Waters) they were driven by violent storms to the western shore of the Bay, where shelter was found, and in commemoration thereof, they named the place Poynt Comfort.

When the early settlers in America obtained royal charters from King James I, the government of the Virginia Colony was intrusted to the London Company, of which Capt. John Smith and Bartholomew Gosnold were the leading spirits. In 1609 King James enlarged the boundaries of the Southern Colony. The lines were run from Poynt Comfort and included "all the territory 200 miles to to the North and 200 miles to the South, of Old Poynt, and to reach up into the land from sea to sea."

Afterwards Poynt Comfort was called Old Point Comfort, to distinguish it from New Point Comfort, just across the Bay near Cape Charles.

Landing at Old Point Comfort the first sight that looms up in huge proportions is the Chamberlin Hotel. Here all the year round the belles from all points of the compass congregate, where they are fanned by the southern breezes and cheered by the merry company of Army and Navy officers, who are stationed at the Fort, or whose vessels are anchored in the Bay, and the halcyon hours of youth are joyfully passed away—of youth—for one never grows old at Point Comfort—as time does not write her records on the cheeks of those who wander through the long corridors of palms, escorted by a Prince Charming in uniform.

The hotel is built on the government Reservation.



Fort Monroe

TO the right of the hotel is a view of the stone walls of Fortress Monroe.

The Superiority of Poynt Comfort as a vantage ground, was realized at an early day and the English colonists in 1609 erected a fort there, as a precaution against the Spaniards who claimed the Continent.

Algeroune Fort

THE first Fort was called "Algeroune Fort" in honor of William Algeroune de Percy.

Capt. John Ratclifie was the first Commander of the Fort.

"The first Fort contained seven pieces of artillery, two of thirty-five 'quintals' and the others thirty, twenty and eighteen—all of iron."

Poynt Comfort Fort

WHEN President George Percy returned to England in April, 1612, the name of the Fort was changed to "Poynt Comfort Fort."

The Fort had various commanders from 1612 to 1665 when the General Assembly of Virginia appointed Capt. William Bassett to build a new Fort at Jamestown, but the King did not approve the change of site and ordered the Fort rebuilt at Poynt Comfort. The Assembiy refused to obey the orders of the King and ordered Forts to be built at five separate points adjacent to Hampton Roads.

The neglected condition of Fort Poynt Comfort enabled

the Dutch Man of War in 1673 to invade the waters and destroy the shipping by fire as they had done in 1667.

Fort George

IN 1622 Poynt Comfort Fort was repaired and again the name was changed to Fort George in honor of the King, and retained this name until 1819 when the present Fort was built and called Fort Monroe.

Its mediaeval walls, high ramparts, deep moat, and heavy guns look formidable to a foe, while in fact never once since its construction has a hostile shot been fired therefrom, and Fortress Monroe has, since the first stone was laid, kept silent watch at the point which guards the entrance to the Capital at Washington, and the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond.

In 1818 surveys and plans were made for a United States military fortification at Old Point Comfort by General Simon Bernard, a former French Army Engineer and aide-de-camp to the first Napoleon. The Fort was begun in March, 1819, the work was carried on by military prison labor and was finished in February, 1824, and named Fort Monroe in honor of President James Monroe.

The original 80 acres which were ceded by Virginia as a site for a Military Post, have since been augmented. the government Reservation now includes about 400 acres.

The granite walled ramparts are 35 feet high, the moat is 100 feet wide, and contains 6 feet of water. The water in the moat ebbs and flows with the tide.

Fortress Monroe is the largest fortification in the United States.

It is the best Artillery Post.

About 100 officers and 200 enlisted men are stationed at the Fort (1907.)

It was the first Fort built by the United States for Coast Defences.

The open plat of ground opposite the Chamberlin is the site of of the old Hygeia Hotel, so dear in memories to the older inhabitants.

Facing the sea is a row of new brick buildings, to be used for officers quarters. The building with colonial columns is assigned to the Commander of the Fort, the buildings on either side to field officers, the large double quarters on the extreme left are for officers at the Fort.

Situated on the main road is a large red brick building, with a clock in the cupola, which is the United States Post office.

The old building back of the Post Office has not always been surrounded with the peaceful atmosphere of to-day. The stone walls were long used as a "bull pen" where recalcitrant negroes were confined. These negroes were hired from their masters for a stated sum, and used by the government in the building of the Fort in the earlier days.

Opposite the Post Office is the proposed site of the New Artillery school building, the iron fence which encloses this land is made of bayonets used in the Civil War on the battlefields of Petersburg and Richmond; the gun-

barrels that are smooth-bore belonged to the Confederates and those that had rifles were used by the Union Army.

The next two buildings are engineer and ordinance store-houses.

Opposite a sentry paces to and fro in front of a bridge leading into the postern gate of the Fort.

Officers quarters extend to the end of the square on Main street. The street running west leads to the Quartermaster's Office, and C. & O. Depot. At the intersection of Main street, are the Sherwood Inn and St. Mary's Church, called the "Star of the Sea."

To the right is a large building, donated by Helen Gould, to the Y. M. C. A. of the Army.

Back of the Y. M. C. A. is an old mine Magazine, which was covered with sand by General Butler to protect it in case of a land attack by the the Confederate forces.

To the right of the Y. M. C. A. is a wide bridge across the moat leading into the main entrance of the Fort. Inscribed on the arch over the inside entrance is the United States Coat of Arms, with a memorial inscription to a Pennsylvania Infantry and United States Artillery Regiments.

Passing the sentry and turning down the first street to the right leads to the first building, which is used as the Master Gunners School. The second building is the Officers' Library.

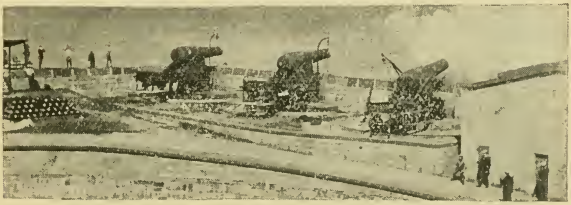
At the end of this street is the first front of casemates extending from the entrance of the postern gate to the incline approach to the ramparts where the flag pole is located. The second and fourth casemates next to the postern gate were the places where Jefferson Davis and his Secretary were imprisoned. Jefferson Davis occupied No 2 and his Secretary No. 4. Jefferson Davis' family shared his last year of imprisonment in casemates No. 10, second front.

At the end of this row of casements is the entrance to the Officers' Club.

Mounting the ramparts a fine view of the surrounding country may be seen. Back of the flag staff are the saluting guns.

An old observation tower, which looks like a Spanish block house, is near.

A path over the ramps and ramparts leads to a modern observation tower, where ships are sighted and the wires leading therefrom extend to Batteries Irwin and Parrott.



Across the moat from this point may be seen the fog Bell, which rings almost incessantly day and night during a fog.

The view from the ramparts successfully rivals the Inland Sea of Japan. The outstretched arms of Hampton Roads carressingly encircle the surrounding shores; westward the beautiful James River is winding its way from the modern City of Seven Hills where it found a peaceful entrance in the erstwhile capital of the Confederate States, while southward the Elizabeth River brings its traffic to Norfolk, the great Southern seaport. Looking seaward "as far as the human eye can see" the waves of the Chesapeake ("Mother of Waters") stretch toward the great Atlantic, but ere her waters meet and mingle with the ocean they have to pass the two capes, Charles and Henry, (named for the two sons of King James I), which like stern sentinels guard the entrance to Fortress Monroe. Should the eye of sense fail, the eye of the imagination may see afar to the northeast the York River leading to Yorktown, of historic fame.

From the ramparts of Fort Monroe people swarmed to watch the historic battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac — the engagement which revolutionized naval warfare.

The problem of the drinking water supply for Fortress Monroe during the Civil War, was solved by General Butler erecting a plant to distill sea-water taken from the moat,

by converting it into steam and allowing the steam to condense. The expense of this drinking water was a pound of coal for a pint of water.

On the edge of the moat back of Batteries Irwin and Parrott are the old water batteries which have lately been partially torn down and the guns dismantled. Extending up the Beach from Battery Parrott are Batteries Custis, DeRussy, Montgomery, Church, Anderson and Ruggles. Around the moat on the north side are Batteries Charles Humphrey, Thos. Barber and Bombard. Over the East Gate or Rampart is Battery Gatewood.

Following the path to the East Gate a drawbridge at tracts attention.

In former times when the sunset gun was fired and the flag lowered at retreat, the drawbridge was raised and the heavy iron-studded gate closed until sunrise. At present the East and North gates are closed at sunset.

In compliance with the regulations for all military posts and camps, just at sunset the band plays the National air, the evening gun is fired, and the flag lowered.

The houses on the inside of the Fort are almost all officer's quarters. The large house, opposite the East Gate, where may be seen a drawbridge, and portcullis, is the oldest house in the Fort and until 1907 used as Commanding officers quarters.

The large building next seen is "The Tuelleries," named by the French engineer who constructed it. It is occupied by

officer's families. In front is a beautiful holly tree, whose berries are red for seven months in the year. The trailing vine which covers many of the houses and walls is the famous Virginia Creeper, which remains green all the year.

Opposite, across the parade grounds, is the Model Barracks—the largest in America, where four of the twelve companies in the Fort are quartered.

The large trees stretching their long green branches across the beautiful walks are live oaks, said to have been brought from England. They are more than a hundred years old.

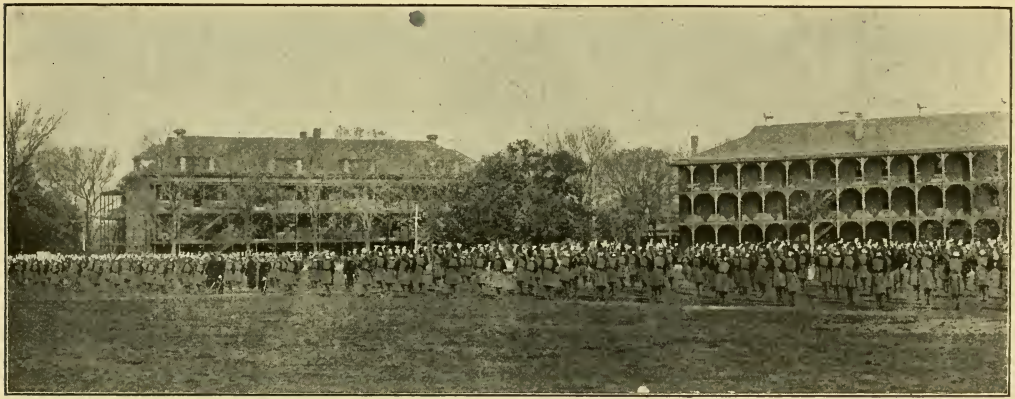
The large oak in the center of the parade ground, near the corner of the smaller barracks, and almost directly opposite the Main Entrance, is the tree under which Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, was released.

Interesting trophies of the Revolutionary War are in the oak Grove in front of the "Chapel of the Centurian." The cannons and balls in Trophy Park were surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, and one brass cannon surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratoga 1777.

Opposite the Main Entrance may be seen a sun dial imbedded in the ground.

In the rear of the "Modern Barracks" is the new Gymnasium Building, the Guard House, the Post Exchange, and the Gardens.

Leaving the Fort by the Main Entrance the first build-



THE MODEL BARRACKS

ing to the right is the Administration Building and Printing Office.

Next to the Fire Department is the Hospital.

The long one story building is the Artillery School. It was established for the higher technical education of officers of the Army in Balistics, Chemistry, Electricity, Sea-coast Defence, Artillery proper, and special lines in their profession. The school was established in 1867 under the command of Brevet Major W. F. Berry.

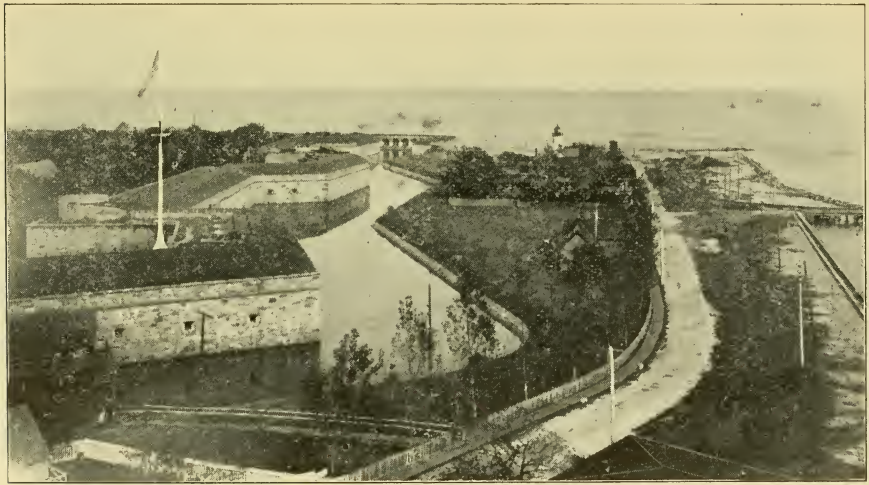
Next to the Artillery School are two sets of Bachelor's Quarters, and opposite are Officer's Quarters.

The Poynt Comfort Inn is a private enterprise built on Government Reservation.

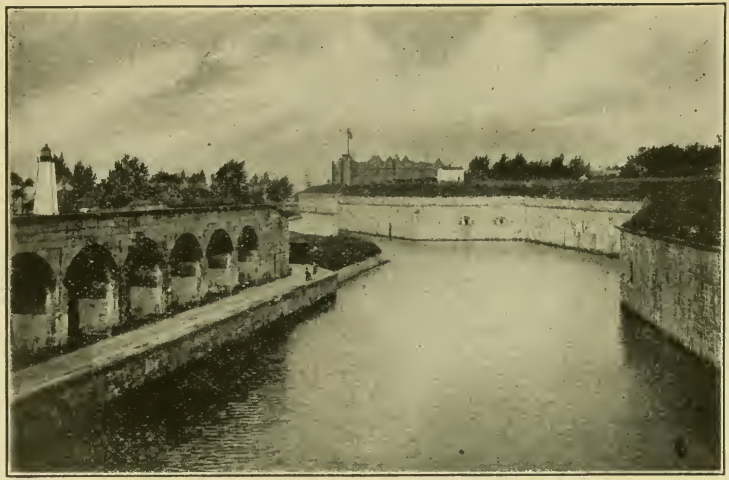
Guard Mount daily (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

Guard Mount Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Parade, with Butts Manual to music, daily (except Saturday and Sunday) 10:10 a. m.



THE RAMPARTS.



WATER BATTERY.

Phoebus

THE bridge which joins Old Point and Phoebus is replete with memories. It was here that the first flag of truce was seen during the Civil War, when Major Carey of the Confederate forces sought an interview with General Butler in regard to three runaway negro slaves of Colonel Mallory, who had taken refuge in Fortress Monroe. General Butler held the negroes "contraband of war" and refused to return them. The consultation lasted four hours, during which time Major Carey and General Butler rode up the beach to Buck Roe.

Josiah Simpson Hospital is located between Phoebus and Buck Roe. Many veterans of the Spanish War retain vivid recollections of the Hospital, which received patients from the tented city of Newport News, and convalescents from the Cuban campaign.

Buck Roe Beach

BUCK ROE was the site chosen for the establishment of grape culture, and here the French Vignerons, brought over by Antony Bonall in 1621, instructed the people how to raise grapes and make wine.

At the junction of County and Mallory streets in Phoebus transfers are given to car lines leading to Buck Roe Beach and the Soldier's Home. At the terminus of the line is the former home of Harrison Phoebus, the founder of the town and long known as the proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel. At the end of the street is the entrance

BUCK ROE BEACH.

Soldier's Home

NO spot was ever more beautifully situated than this home for disabled Volunteer Soldiers—as far as the eye can reach there is a constantly changing scene—the waters of the Bay send their murmuring waves against the sea wall that borders the beautiful grounds, tall trees and blooming flowers enhance the beauty of the place. On the rows of seats may be seen the old soldiers in all degrees of decrepitude—there they sit day by day watching boats go out to sea until Charon comes with his boat to row them to the other shore. Nowhere is he nation's gratitude more fittingly shown toward the valiant men who served in the hour of need.

The large central building with the dome was formerly used as a female college, and was built by the Baptists in 1857, at a cost of about $63,000.00. It was taken by the government in 1861 and used as the Chesapeake Hospital, and later as Headquarters for the Military. General Butler purchased the property and sold it to the United States in 1870, and since that time all the other buildings have been erected.

The Ward Memorial Hall is of special interest. Horatio Ward, of England, bequeathed $10,000.00 for the use of disabled soldiers and sailors. This Home obtained a share of the bequest.

The point west of Soldier's Home facing Hampton Creek was called during the war "Bull Pen." It was enclosed and used to confine Confederate prisoners.

The large theater is well equipped with scenery and some of the best artists of the country have trodden its boards. The old soldiers are very exacting critics of dramatic performances.

The Band Stand near the centre of the grounds is where the Band, one of the best in the State, discourses sweet music for the benefit of the old soldiers, daily at 3 p. m., except when funeral services are held.

Across the grounds from the Band Stand, near the sea wall is the residence of the Governor of the Home, and in the rear of this building is the Administration Building.

The Library with its many thousands of volumes donated by sympathetic friends of the veterans is open daily and together with newspapers and magazines, is a great source of comfort to the disabled warriors in their declining years.

Other pleasant diversions are fishing, boating, salt water bathing, wandering through the grounds along the broad roadway which extend in rear of the esplanade. Some are sitting under the beautiful trees relating stories of the past, and in memory living over the deeds of valor whose bugle blasts even now seem to them to surge near and die away with the whispering tides.

In the midst of the flower gardens is a monument erected to the memory of Colonel Woodfin, the first Governor of the Home. The cost of this shaft was defrayed by the invalid inmates of the Home.

On the lawn in front of this building can be seen one of the most beautiful panoramas in America, out before

us in the dim distance are the full rigged sailing vessels entering Hampton Roads from the Virginia capes. Still closer loom up the fortifications of Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool, while the Chamberlin Hotel presents a beautiful blending of color with sea and sky. Near by on the left is Hampton Creek, filled with sailing crafts of trade and pleasure. To the immediate right the tall elevators at Newport News tower like grim sentinels near the mouth of the James River. Off to the right of these is Sewell's Point, occupied by a Confederate Battery in 1862, and now the site of the Jamestown Exposition. Rising above the pine groves on Sewell's Point are clouds of smoke from Norfolk. In the distance is Craney Island, near where the Confederates destroyed the Merrimac.

Soldier's Home covers more than 200 acres.

At present there are 3,800 inmates of the Soldier's Home, about 1,000 of whom are away on leave of absence.

There are 100 Mexican veterans at the Home.

Five hundred thousand dollars in pensions are paid the old soldiers.

On the sight of the Soldier's Home, before the dawn of our history, Powahatan placed one of his sons—as ruler—one of the under kings to the great Emperor. It was under Pochins' rule that the Indians of Kecoughton killed Humphrey Blunt. This so incensed the whites that, led by Gates, they not only attacked the Indians and drove the whole tribe from the Kecoughton Territory, but also sought to wipe out every memory of them by changing the name of the place to Elizabeth City.

SOLDIER'S HOME

National Cemetery

SITUATED between the Soldier's Home and the Normal School Grounds is an Old National Cemetery, which has been filled by military interments. It was established in 1866 and here rest the remains of 4,690 known and 475 unknown warrior dead of the Union Army, and 285 Confederates, who died while prisoners of war. The last burial was made here about fifteen years ago. At the entrance the following tribute greets the eye:

"On Fame's enternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

In the center of the park of marble slabs towers a granite monument, built stone on stone to the height of 175

feet. It is enclosed within a circular fence of bayoneted gun barrels supported by cannon posts, and on the four faces of the monument appear the insignia of infantry, cavalry, artillery 1861 to 1865, the United States Coat of Arms, and an inscription "In memory of Union Soldiers who died to maintain the laws." This shaft was erected by Dorothy Dix aided by subscription to the amount of about $50,000,00.

The green mold and decay upon the stone wall which encloses the cemetery grounds are half hidden by the embracing foliage of Virginia creeper. The waving, fringed, boughs of pine, the gnarled limbs of live oaks and the clustering green leaves of the magnolias in loving tenderness seek to protect the rows of time eaten marble headstones from the ravages of age; while the graves and spaces between are blanketed over with pine needles, which soften the footfall of the reverent visitor until the firm tread of the angel shall be heard as he blows the reville which shall summon the "warrior spirits to greet the warrior's banner." The simple, uniform headstones here testify to the democracy of death, for the same style stone marks the resting place of officer and private as they are laid side by side.

The new cemetery is near the old one to the east. There have been about three thousand interments to date. At present there is an average of about twenty burials of the old veterans a month, which too sadly reminds us that soon the survivors of the Great War will be with us no longer.

Near the new cemetery are the Dixie Hospital, and the Whittier Training School for negro children under the control of the Hampton Normal School.

Hampton Normal School

SEAT of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, designed to give negroes and indians an idustrial training. The original farm of 125 acres bordering on Hampton Creek, one half mile

VIEW OF NORMAL SCHOOL

south of Hampton, were purchased by the American Missionary Association in 1867 at the instance of General S. C. Armstrong. Present enrollment of indians 100; negroes 1180. The most distlnguished graduate of the school is Booker T. Washington. The first cargo of negro slaves was landed not far from this school in 1619, and this was the first school founded for the industrial training of the negro. It is under philanthropic and non-sectarian control.

There are but two buildings in the Normal School grounds that were there before the war, and these have been remodeled; one is the residence of Dr. H. B. Frissell, which formerly belonged to Dr. Wood, and the other was used "fore de war" for a school building for colored children, and is now the Whittier School.

The school grounds now contain 188 acres exclusive of Shellback farm.

Total graduates 1158; ex-students, not graduates, 5,000; trade school graduates, 277; indian graduates, 96.

In twelve counties in the immediate vicinity of the school 90 per cent of the negro farmers own and manage their own farms.

Near this industrial school for the negro is the place where Captain John Smith first instituted an industrial policy for the white colonists when he declared that if a colonist would not work neither should he eat.

Hampton Bridge

THE rows of houses between the Normal School and Hampton Bridge, are historic.

President Tyler's old mansion, a red frame building, is just across Hampton Creek, second house from the bridge.

The large red brick house on the Creek was the home of Colonel Mallory, the Commander of the Virginia forces.

HAMPTON CREEK

These together with the three homes on the right were confiscated and used by the Freedman's Bureau to house negro

amilies after the burning of Hampton and until the ermination of the Civil War.

At the beginning of the Civil War the Virginia Militia ttempted to burn the bridge over Hampton Creek, at the ntrance to the town from the Fort Monroe side, but were revented from doing so by the Federal forces under Colonel Phelps, of a Vermont Regiment, whose troops harged at a double quick and saved the bridge, and then ccupied the town.

Hampton FIRST landing place of the early English settlers in April, 1607. They were hospitably received by a tribe of Indians. Hampton is described by Capt. John Smith as "A place that so turneth itself into bayes and creekes, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit."

In September, 1607, during a famine, Captain John Smith sailed down the James River searching for corn, which the tribe of Indians at Hampton refused him; he fired a volley, captured their idol, seized their supplies and returned to Jamestown.

Hampton is noted as a place where the people have played an important part in making history. The town was successfully defended during the Revolutionary War by the inhabitants, aided by a rifle company, against the British fleet in 1775.

Hampton was burned by General Magruder in August, 1861, many of the citizens setting fire to their own homes

in order to prevent them from being occupied by General Butler's forces, then at Fortress Monroe. General Magruder with 3,000 Confederates were in camp on Back River.

Hampton has 10,000 population, and the principal streets are King and Queen. Principal industry is trade in fish, oysters and crabs. The largest crab factory in the world is on Hampton Creek opposite the Normal School. This factory has the exclusive use of a canning fluid that preserves crabs in cans in any climate.

It was here that General Washington laid the plan which culminated in the surrender of the British at Yorktown.

Hampton was captured by the British Navy in 1813.

The Indian name of Hampton was "Kecoughtan; it was settled by the English in 1610, surrounded by earthworks erected in colonial times and later by Union and Confederate armies.

Hampton is laid out in the shape of a Bow-and-Arrow.

It is the site of the first free school in America, Syms-Eaton Academy—1634. The original site is still used for school purposes. It is situated at the entrance of the town, from Phoebus opposite the great bank of oyster shells on Hampton Creek.

In 1642 Benjamin Syms died, leaving 200 acress of land for free schools. This was increased later by Thomas Eaton's gift of 400 acres of land for the same purpose.

It is the oldest continuous English settlement in the country, Jamestown having been abandoned as a place of residence.

The first harbor where the early colonists landed.

The town and surrounding territory were originally called Kecoughtan, this being the name of a tribe of Indians inhabiting this region. Later the name was changed to Hampton, in honor of the first president of the London Company, the Earl of Southampton.

One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Wythe, was born on an estate near Hampton. He was the first Chancellor of the Court of Equity.

Hampton was oftimes the rendevous of Blackbeard, the famous old pirate, who sent terror to the hearts of the early settlors. The British Sloop "Ottie" in command of Captain Squires was burned by the inhabitants of Hampton, who thus retaliated for former indignities. The British withdrew for a time, only to return in battle array a month later.

At a cove in Hampton Creek was built in early years a fort called Fort Defiance; a modern stone residence now occupies the site, which is opposite the Normal School.

February 27th 1634, Leonard Calvert and his colonists stopped at Hampton enroute to found the colony of Maryland.

April 29th 1700, an English Man-of War "Shoreham" after an obstinate fight overcame a pirate ship which

had been playing havoc along the coast.

Hampton of old was called the "Game Cock Town," which of recent date has been held to have been applied to her on account of the valiant manner in which she met the vicissitudes and fortunes of war. Ante-bellum tales are fraught with chronicles of the great cock mains that were held in the nearby counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Henrico, and among the quaint and curious records still preserved in the Court House, at Hampton, is one which shows that in 1644 forty-six persons were fined so many pounds of tobacco for non-attendance at church. It is presumed that these parties might have been unavoidably absent from church while attending the cock fights in adjoining counties.

In 1812 Admiral Cockburn, Commander of the British fleet, attempted to land at Hampton Creek, but was repulsed by heavy fire from the shore. He finally effected a landing further up the stream (near LaSalle Ave. and Boulevard,) burned the town and committed outrages which so aroused the inhabitants that they arose enmasse and forced him to return to his ships.

In 1610 two forts were built at the mouth of the Kecoughtan (now Hampton Creek.) The forts were named Fort Henry and Fort Charles in honor of the two sons of King James, and the territory adjacent of the same name was later changed by the House of Burgesses to Elizabeth, for the daughter of the King, the reason given for the

OYSTER SHELLS

change was that they objected to "so heathen a name as Kecoughtan." This action shows that Shakespeare's contemporaries in the New World did not believe with him that "There's nothing in a name."

In 1716 Hampton had the largest trade of any place in Virginia.

The first child born in the Jamestown colony was Virginia Layden, born in Hampton parish. It is noted that she was christened "Virginia," as was also "Virginia Dare," the first babe born in the early colony at Roanoke, which ended so disastrously.

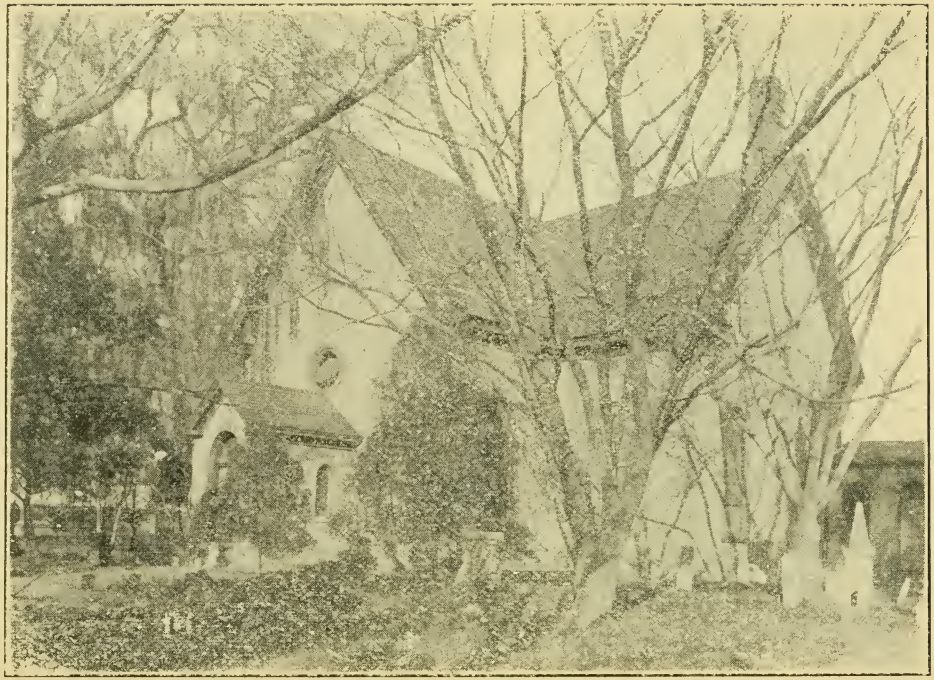
St. John's Church

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, built 1657, burned 1778 — oldest parish in America; parish organized 1610.

Two churches were built by the early settlers in Hampton parish before St. John's was erected. The first church was located on East Hampton creek; the second on Pembroke farm. These were the earliest places of Christian worship in Kecoughtan territory. The record shows that in "1716 there were a hundred houses in the place and no church." The pages of history are silent in regard to houses of worship during the succeeding eleven years, but in 1727 we read that the people quarrelled over the site of a new church, and that feeling grew so strong the Governor and Council were appealed to for a settlement of the matter, and the present Queen street site was chosen, and St. John's church is the result of that decision, and though it has been tried by fire and sword it stands today a peaceful monument to the spirit of church amity, in strong contrast to the "Good old times" when its foundation stones were placed in the now historic sod.

The honor of founding the church at Hampton is due to a woman—Mrs. Mary Robinson, who gave "two hundred pounds sterling by her will, proved in 1618, to founding a church."

A silver communion cup bearing the date of 1617 is a



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HAMPTON, VA.

treasured relic at St. John's church, being the oldest plate in America.

In the churchyard is buried the first Surgeon-General of the Navy Balfour. He was born in Elizabe'h City county.

The interior of St. John's Church is replete with interest. To the right of the front entrance is a window given by the Indian Students of the Hampton Normal School, at a cost of $400. The window represents the baptism of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess.

The old negro who has been janitor for fifty years relates the historic incidents with great pride.

In the pulpit on Sunday morning may be seen the highest type of a Southern gentleman of the Old School, the Rev. Dr. Beverly Estell, the Rector.

The old church records extending back to 1635, fully repay the time spent in examining them.

In 1812 the British forces occupied St. John's Church.

Report is current that the brick originally used was brought from England, but this cannot be verified. It is also stated, but not confirmed, that originally the King's Coat of Arms was on the steeple but immediately after the Declaration of Independence was signed the steeple was struck by lightning, hurling the royal insignia to the ground.

Monuments in the Churchyard are quaint and curious.

Near the entrance of the Church there is a record inscribed on a headstone of one who died November 31st. The oldest known grave bears the date 1701.

Here is the only monument known in America to have

been erected to commemorate the deeds and valor of the private soldier of the Confederacy.

The main entrance to St. John's is guarded by a tall weeping willow, one of the grandest of Nature's sentinels, its huge spreading boughs enshroud the tombs of the dead, cast a shade or reverence over the monument to Southern valor and benignly shelters the living as they visit the shrine, which, in its holy bounds preserves the annals of the past. Earth affords no more fitting spot for the stranger, the exile, and the reverent tourist of all lands to tune their harps under the shade of the weeping willow and to bring their hearts in accord with the lays of their native land.

St. John's Churchyard is the crowning beauty of Hampton; were the grounds more extensive, it might well compare with the Happy Valley on Hong Kong, China.

Big Bethel

AT Big Bethel, ten miles north of Hampton, the first blood of the civil war was shed June 10, 1860. A monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy marks the historic spot. Wyatt was the only man killed on the Confederate side; he was a Virginian by birth, then serving in a North Carolina regiment.

Newport News

NEWPORT'S NEWS was good news "in ye olden days" and if you now visit there you may see what energy and thrift can do in building cities in the South, for within eleven years it has grown from a hamlet to a flourishing city of 30,000. The site of the city first appeared upon the map of Capt. John Smith as Poynt Hope, and it remains yet a place worthy of its first christening. It is a town old in name, but thoroughly modern in progress and enterprise. Tradition tells us the place was called Newport News from an interesting incident. When our forefathers at Jamestown, 20 miles up James River, were in a starving condition; they sent to England for aid and supplies, and anxiously awaited the return of the relief ships. The colonists established a lookout station on the bluff (which is now the town site) and with great concern watched day and night for the coming of help. Their vigilance was rewarded at the dawn of one bright day when a vessel outfitted by Lord Newport hove in sight. The watchmen on the out-post were the first to sight the ship and immediately messengers were sent up the river to Jamestown, away, to proclaim the good news of Newport's arrival. The spot was called Newport's News in commemoration of the joyful news of the arrival of aid and supplies sent from England.

Local tradition and history are at variance as to how the name originated, the latter stating that the place was

originally called Port Nuce, and later New Port Nuce to distinguish it from a place in Wales.

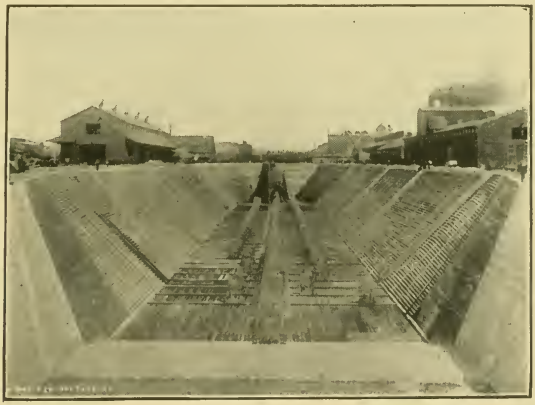
History records that as early as 1633 a Dutch ship captain visited "Newport's Snuw," finding there "a fine spring where all the ships stopped to take in water."

Newport News is situated at the junction of the James River with Hampton Roads. It is built on a bluff and as far as the eye can behold are magnificent views of the James, Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers flowing into Hampton Roads.

In the early part of the civil war Newport News was seized and occupied by the Union Army under Gen. Benj. F. Butler, as a strategic point commanding the waterway route to Richmond and other towns and positions on the James River. Here Butler erected a battery and mounted a large gun, with which he finally succeeded in hurling a projectile six miles across the mouth of the James, toward a Confederate entrenchment.

Extending from the mouth of the James was a long sand bar covered with shallow water, and running several hundred yards out into Hampton Roads. It was upon this point that the Confederate Iron Clad "Merrimac" ("Virginia") ran the U. S. Frigate "Minnesota" ashore, where soon after she took fire from the bombardment and her magazines igniting she was blown up, hurling upward the debris and wreck of this magnificent vessel. General Colton, a Frenchman, the Confederate General

commanding in this vicinity, waded out upon the sandbar up to his neck in water to witness the strange, but novel engagement. When the explosion occurred, throwing ship and crew skyward, the Frenchman explained "Eet es ze magnifique."



NEWPORT NEWS DRYDOCK.

In Newport News is located one of the best and largest shipbuilding and dry docking plants in the world, which employs about 7,000 men. Here were built some of the best ships of the United States Navy, the Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Carolina, Minnesota, Tennessse and Kearsarge, and also the large merchantman Korea.

The plant is situated on the water front and covers one

hundred and twenty acres of land. It has expended as much as three and one half million dollars in wages for one year. The largest drydock in the world is here and the business has so incereased that a third dry dock is in course of construction.

Crowds of people gather in the city when the great war ships are launched with pomp and ceremony, and magnates from ali over the country assemble to see the christening by some fair hand. A trip through the shipyard of the largest ship building plant in America will repay the visitor, for you will see from 4000 to 5000 workmen employed who have built war ships, cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and great merchantmen.

Newport News has the largest grain elevator in the world and is the nearest seaport for exporting grain, flour, coal and tobacco from the great West and Northwest. Exports have amounted to $35,000,000 in one year.

Newport News is the tidewater terminal of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. When the late Collis P. Huntington placed the terminus of the C. & O. Ry. here he built a town by financial magic. Near the C. & O. Yards are large grain elevators and huge coal piers for the loading of ships in the export and foreign trade. The extent of the foreign commerce may be appreciated when it is known that in one day in 1906 there were tippled and loaded from these piers 2315 tons of coal.

Near town during the Spanish-American war was a mil-

itary camp where troops were rendesvouzed and dispatched, in the various expeditions, to Cuba and Porto Rico. Again in 1906 Newport News was thronged with blue and khakii clad men when troops from all parts of the United States were mobilized for the Army of Cuban Intervention. Newport News is now one of the U. S. Army Transport Stations, where the Transports "Sumner, "Meade," and "Ingalls" ply between Hampton Roads and Cuban waters.

The depth oi the harbor at mean low tide is 28 feet, and the largest deep sea-going vessels can tie up alongside the piers. This harbor is large enough to afford anchorage for the combined fleets of the world.

Hampton Roads

HAMPTON ROADS is an inlet of tne Chesapeake Bay, with an area of fifty square miles, one coast line measuring eleven miles in length and the other two nine miles each. The waterways which empty into Hampton Roads are the James, Nansemond and Elizabeth Rivers, the latter draining the Dismal Swamp of Virginia

Hampton Roads is five to seven fathoms deep and can furnish anchorage for the largest ships, is a great natural harbor and is situated at a strategic point off the Atlantic coast.

From the time the little fleet, Discovery, Good Speed and Susan Constant were driven by the fierce storm into her safe harbor and there found comfort and shelter, until

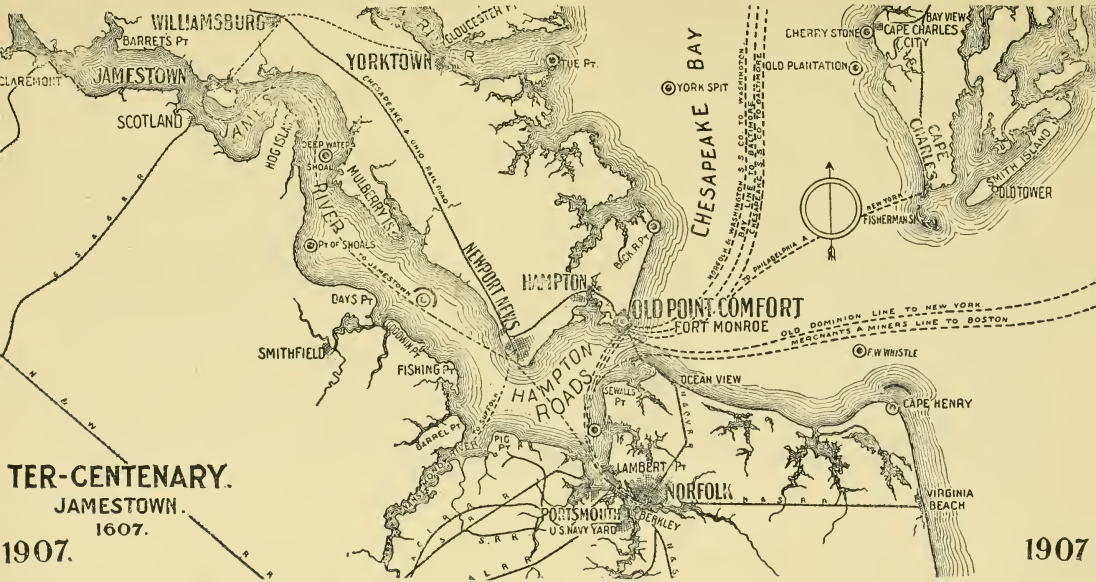
HAMPTON ROADS.

today Hampton Roads has been viewed as a point of vantage, and has played an important part in every step of our naval history.

April 29, 1700, the English Man-of War, "Shoreham," encountered and overcome a pirate ship in Hampton Roads.

In 1775 the British Sloop "Ottie" devastated the coast of Hampton Roads. The vessel was commanded by Captain Squires, and was the first naval attack by England and the beginning of the Revolntionary War. After burning Norfolk Lord Dunmore continued to lay waste the coast in and around Hampton Roads, until in July, 1776, Lewis, at the head of a Virginia force attacked him on Gwynn's Island; a ball passed through Lord Dunmore's flag-ship, and he exclaimed "Good God, that it should ever come to this," and hastily spreading his sails escaped with the prow of his vessel toward the sea. Captain Henry Maynard, on November 21, 1781, sailed through Hampton Roads with the head of the famous pirate Blackbeard swinging from the bow sprit of his vessel and bearing the captive crew, thirteen in all, to Williamsburg, where they were hanged. The skull of Blackbeard was afterwards made into a drinking cup and is still preserved as a treasured relic in Virginia.

Decatur sailed from Hampton Roads when he went to punish the Barbary Corsairs, this, together with the wars with France, England and Spain were glorious victories for the American cause, as the fleets which sailed


WILLIAMSBURG
BARRETS PT
JAMESTOWN
SCOTLAND
YORKTOWN
GLOUCESTER PT
TUE PT
YORK SPIT
CHESAPEAKE BAY
CHERRY STONE
CAPE CHARLES CITY
BAY VIEW
OLD PLANTATION
CAPE CHARLES
SMITH ISLAND
OLD TOWER
NEW YORK FISHERMANS
HOG ISLAND
DEEP WATER SHOAL
MULBERRY IS
JAMES RIVER
PT OF SHOALS
NEWPORT NEWS
BACK R PT
HAMPTON
OLD POINT COMFORT
FORT MONROE
OLD DOMINION LINE TO NEW YORK
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE TO BOSTON
DAYS PT
SMITHFIELD
FISHING PT
HAMPTON ROADS
F W WHISTLE
OCEAN VIEW
CAPE HENRY
LAMBERT PT
NORFOLK
VIRGINIA BEACH
PORTSMOUTH
U.S. NAVY YARD
BERKLEY
TER-CENTENARY.
JAMESTOWN.
1607.
1907.
1907

from Hampton Roads went forth conquering and to conquer.

In 1807 the British Squardron was off Hampton Roads watching for some French Frigates which had taken refuge at Annapolis. In the spring a whole boat's crew of the British Sloop-or-war "Halifax" deserted and made off to Norfolk. The commander was informed that his men had enlisted on the American Frigate "Chesapeake." At the same time it was claimed that three deserters from the British Frigate "Melampus" had also enlisted on the "Chesapeake." Upon investigation it was found that these men were native Americans improperly impressed into the British Service and therefore not subject to reclamation.

On June 21st Commodore James Barron assumed command of the American Squadron at Hampton Roads. The "Chesapeake" started on her cruise. She had hardly got under way from Hampton Roads when she was immediately boarded by a boat from the British Ship "Leopard," her officers demanding the deserters. Their surrender was refused on the ground that they were American citizens. A few moments after, the "Leopard" fired a broadside into the "Chesapeake," the American ship was in no position to return it. A single gun was fired as her colors were hauled down; there being no matches at hand it was discharged by means of a coal brought from the galley. Three men were killed on board the "Chesa-

peake", and eighteen wounded. Four men claimed as Englishment were taken out of her. She returned to Hampton Roads the same evening. This was one of the causes that culminated in the War of 1812.

Early in the spring of 1812, before war was declared by Congress, four British barges with all their crews were taken as prizes in Hampton Roads by the American Cutter "Jefferson" supported by the Frigate "Constitution." A few weeks later Captain David Porter, with the U. S. S. "Essex" sailed off on a cruise against the British with a flag bearing the motto:

"Free Trade and States Rights."

Hampton Roads was the seat of hostilities during the war of 1812 Admiral Cockburn who commanded the British fleet sailed to Hampton Roads, landed at Hampton, burned the town, committed untold outrages, and laid waste the entire coast, but at Craney Island he was repulsed by a force of Virginians. He sailed from Hampton Roads up the Potomac, and burned the capitol at Washington.

Hampton Roads is noted as the scene of the first naval battle in which iron clad vessels took part. On March 9th., 1862, after destroying and blowing up several wooden firigates and men-o-war the Confederate Iron Clad Merrimac engaged the Monitor in the famous naval duel.

The battle was fought in Hampton Roads between

Old Point and Sewells Point, boats which ply between the two points pass the historic spot.

Near the site of the famous battle of the Merrimac and Monitor is anchored the hospital ship "Jamestown" which was converted from a U. S. Frigate the fastest of her class in her day.

In Hampton Roads directly off Point Comfort, President Lincoln met with the Envoys of the Confederacy for council to terminate the war, restore peace and enforce the Monroe Doctrine by driving Maximilian from Mexico.

Cape Henry Was named for the son of James 1st. The Virginia colonists first disembarked at Cape Henry, but the Indians drove them back to their boats and they proceeded to Hampton Roads.

The colonists erected a wooden cross to mark their first landing place, this has been replaced by a stone tablet. An old light house dating from 1690 still does service. Cape Henry may be reached by boat, rail or trolly.

Chesapeake Bay In 1565 Spaniards attempted to establish a Jesuit Mission in that part of Virginia which is now North Carolina, and Don Pedro Morquez, the Governor of Florida, sailed along the coast and entered "The Bay of Santa Maria, in the latitude of 37 degrees and a half," which is the Chesapeake Bay. The expedition failed.

The first fleet to discover the new continent was com-

manded by John Cabot in 1487. The English fleet discovered the mainland of America and claimed it in the name of England. The first landing, and possession and foundation of English title. Cabot sailed from New Foundland along the Atlantic Coast and passed the mouth of Chesapeake Bay going to Florida.

Powhatan, Emperer of America held full sway along the Chesapeake Bay from Roanoke River on the south to Tockwogn at the mouth. Chesapeake Bay is the greatest inlet of the Atlantic Coast. It is two hundred miles in length and varies from four to forty miles in breadth. It is of sufficient depth for the largest ships to ascend almost to the mouth of the Susquehanna.

The Chesapeake Bay oysters, fish, crabs and canvas backs are well known the world over to epicures.

The English Fleet bearing the first settlers were driven by a violent storm into the Chesapeake Bay, the "Mother of Waters."

Its quiet expansive waters have witnessed some memorable conflicts in the annals of naval warfare. On March 10th, 1813 the American privateer schooner "Adeline" in defiance of the blockade of the Bay by the English Squardron under Admiral Warren, sailed in, attacked and sunk a British schooner almost under the guns of the blockading ships. Shortly afterwards a battle was fought on the Bay by four American vessels and seventeen Brit-

ish barges. One American ship was lost in this engagement.

Fort Wool is located in Hampton Roads about 2,200 yards from the water batteries on Fortress Monroe. The place was originally called Fort Calhoun, and is often called Rip-Raps. It contains fifteen acres, and the island is almost entirely artificial. And was built by Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. It was with great difficulty that a firm bottom was formed and huge rocks were brought from distant points for that purpose. It was used as a military prison during the Civil War, named in honor of General Wool. who succeeded General Butler in command, and was mounted with large guns. With Fortress Monroe it guards the entrance to Hampton Roads, and the upper Chesapeake.

Fort Norfolk As the boat glides into Norfolk Harbor, on the left bank of the Elizabeth River may be seen an old fort, small and insignificant it looks and in strange contrast with the buildings which tower above it in the bustling city of Norfolk, or the long iron piers and huge ware houses so near it. The forts usefulness is over, but rich memories cluster around the spot and in its day it served its purpose and was accounted of great value when the Knight of the Golden Horseshoe held sway in

Virginia. Batteries were then erected in the fort and also on the present site of the U. S. Marine Hospital opposite. Thus the colonists early fortified against the Dutch, Spanish, Indians and Pirates, and secure in this coast defence they laid the foundation of the city and builded thereon. History does not record why Fort Norfolk's guns were silent when Lord Dunmore sailed safely up the Elizabeth River and played such havoc with Norfolk on that fatal new year's day.

In 1794 the title of the ground was vested in the government as long as it was occupied for military purposes. It was used as a military post until the breaking out of the Civil War it was seized by Virginia and later turned over to the Confederate authorities. It was held by them when the Merrimac sailed out on that memorable day to encounter the Monitor in Hampton Roads. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederates, General Wool entered the harbor and again the fort passed into the possession of the general government.

The usefulness of the fort ended with the invention of long range guns, and Fort Norfolk is now a storehouse for unloaded projectiles. Three Guardsmen are on duty.

Norfolk Norfolk is on the west bank of the Elizabeth River eight miles from Hampton Roads, and thirty-two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has a fine harbor easily accessible to the largest vessels.

Its entrance is guarded by Fort Monroe and Fort Wool.

The original site was purchased in 1680 from Nicolas Wise for the sum of "ten thousand pounds of good merchantable tobacco and casks."

Norfolk was founded in 1705; incorporated into a borough by royal charter from George II in 1736, and made a city by special act of the Assembly in 1845.

The name means "north people," and was given to the town by settlers who formerly lived in Norfolk County England.

On the first day of the year 1776 the British fleet in command of Lord Dunmore sailed into the Norfolk harbor and bombarded the town, later the town was fired and the only house left of the old city is St. Paul's Church.

St. Paul's Church A cannon ball in the wall of Old St. Paul's Church remains to this day to tell the sad tale of war. The beautiful ivy which sends its long glossy, green branches over the church wall and up the steeple would in silent sympathy cover the wound in old St. Paul's side, but the hard bricks brought from England in 1739 refuse to release the canon ball from their mighty grasp, and though environed by historic dead whose conflict has long been oer, and by thousands of youth and maidens, who to the peal of wedding bells, have marched through the portals of this sacred edifice,

or sung psalms in her choir, yet grim and gray the cannon ball remains, a monument of war, and needs no inscription to bear record of deeds done, as do the white wings of peace over the graves of the dead who have peacefully slept among these venerable scenes for more than a century.

In the graveyard below the finger of time is slowly effacing the testimony of good deeds, but a curious handwriting on the wall may still be read:

"Here lyeth Y body of Wm. Harris
Whom departed this life Y 8 day
Of March 168 7/8
Age 35 years."

A skull and cross bones appear below the inscription.

This stone is preserved in the outside wall of St. Paul's Church, it was found in the ruins of an old colonial church in Weynoke on James River.

St. Paul's Church is a cruciform, the lot was given by Samuel Brouse for a burying ground in 1733, and the building was erected in 1739 on Church Street near Main.

In 1778 the Dismal Swamp Canal was begun.

Norfolk has been honored by many distinguished visitors, Lafayette in 1824 and Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, in 1837, April 2nd, 1861 the Confederate flag was first raised in Norfolk. In 1861 twelve vessels were undergoing repair in the Norfolk Navy Yard, among them

the Pennsylvania, Cumberland and Merrimac. Commodore McCauley was directed to get them ready for sea. A body of Virginia troops under Gen. Taliaferro entered the city, an agreement was made with McCauley that none of the vessels should be removed from the Navy yard except in self defence. McCauley gave orders to burn or scuttle all the vessels except the "Cumberland." Capt. Paulding succeeded in command of the Navy Yard and undertook to complete what McCauley had begun. The Pensylvania was burned to the water's edge, the Merrimac scuttled and the "Cumberland" sailed away. The "Merrimac" was raised, converted into an ironclad and her name changed to "Virginia."

Norfolk was the chief naval depot of the Confederacy until it was found necessary to concentrate all the forces to the defence of Richmond. The Confederates evacuated Norfolk, May 1st, 1862, and May 10th, 1862 the Federals occupied it and retained possession until the end of the Civil War. Brig. Gen. Viele was appointed Military Governor. November 19th, 1864, Lincoln, by proclamation opened the port of Norfolk. Vessels of the largest capacity load at Norfolk wharves.

Hundreds of acres of the surrounding land are devoted to truck farming and daily shipments of fresh vegetables, fruit and oysters are sent to northern ports.

Trade is facilitated by three canals; Norfolk is the terminus of several railroads: S. A. L.; A. C. L.; Tidewa-

ter, Richmond; Potomac and Fredericksburg and Norfolk and Western, and is connected with Richmond, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, N. Y. and Washington by regular lines of Steamers.

Is the largest peanut market in the world.

A commercial and exporting center.

A large shipping point for cotton.

St. Vincent de Paul Hospital is an important adjunct to the place "The Academy" is designed after the pantheon at Athens. A monument to the Confederate dead, was erected in Commercial Place, leading to the Portsmouth Ferry.

Portsmouth is situated on the W. bank of the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk. A ferry boat plies between the two cities every few minutes. Portsmouth was founded in 1752, on the land of Wm. Crawford.

Cornwallis was stationed in Portsmouth in 1776; May 11, 1779, the British forces took possession of the town destroying all naval and military supplies.

October 10th, 1780 Brig. Gen. Leslie, landed his troops and took possession.

Bendict Arnold in command of 1700 men landed in Portsmouth in December, 1780; the first of January he

marched on to Richmond, devastated the city, and returned to Portsmouth.

In a skirmish at Greenspring in 1781 Lord Cornwallis, having defeated Lafayette, the gallant young Frenchman who so valliantly espoused our cause at the age of 23, returned to Portsmouth for a short time before going to Yorktown, in the meantime writing home"The boy cannot escape me." Later Cornwallis met "the boy" at Yorktown where Washington's line formed a crescent, with Lafayette commanding the forces on the right that victorious day.

The old dry dock in Portsmouth is of interest. The Federals attempted to blow it up April 20th, 1861 the Confederates also attempted to destroy it, when, later, they evacuated.

At the breaking out of the Civil War the Federals held the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Commodore McCauley being in command. On May 11th, 1861, he sailed away after setting fire to the ships and destroying everything that could be of service, the Confederates soon after took the place and held it until May 10th, 1862, when they, in turn destroyed everything before evacuating. It was in the Portsmouth Navy Yard that the old Merrimac was remodeled and made an ironclad, and called the "Virginia," and steamed out from this dock to become famous.

Relics may be seen at the navy yard of the arms and ordance used in past wars.

Great Bridge At Great Bridge, 20 miles from Norfolk, the British erected a fort only approachable by a causeway through a morass. The American forces under Col. Woodford were here attacked, and here the gallent Captain Fordyce at the head of 60 Grenadiers, was killed, and his force retreated under fire from the Culpepper "Minute Men" whose flag exhibited a coiled rattle-snake with the motto "Don't tread on me." John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the U. S. was a Lieutenant in this Company.

Williamsburg is seven miles from Jamestown, and was chosen for the State capital after the burning of the State house in Jamestown, when the colonists had realized that a more healthful locality was necessary for the preservation of the people. It was laid out in 1632 and originally known as "Middle Plantation." Governor Nicholson in 1697 founded the town of Williamsburg. It was named in honor of, and received its charter from the King. It is the oldest incorporated city in America and here for the first time a State building was called "Capitol." It remained the seat of Government until 1779, when the capital was removed to Richmond.

The first newspaper in America was published here and called "The Gazette."

The place where absolute religious freedom was proclaimed.

First elective legislative body to assemble on the Continent.

Here the flower of Vidginia's aristocracy proved the possibility of being on friendly and social terms with the English Governors with whom they were in political enmity.

The site of the first theatre in America, the mighty Garrick trodding its boards.

Here Governor Spottswood started the first iron foundry, and was dubbed therefor the "Tubal Cain of Virginia."

Thirteen of the captured crew of the famous pirate Blackbeard were brought here and hung.

The headquarters of Washington in 1780, which was later the residence of Chancellor Wythe may still be seen near Bruton Church.

The courthouse planned by Sir Christopher Wren in 1769, is standing.

The old brick "Powder Horn" or Magazine stands opposite the courthouse. It is of an octagonal design and has stood well the wear and tear of time, since Governor Spottswood built it in 1714. During the Revolutionary War Lord Dunmore removed the amunition from the Powder Horn and stored it on board his man-of-war. The people, headed by Patrick Henry, arose en masse to re-

sist the indignity, when Lord Dunmore reimbursed the treasury for the supplies.

POWDER HORN.

The "Palace" was the executive mansion. It was burned during the Revolution. A stone monument marks the historical spot, it is now utilized for a school building.

A stone monument has been erected by the Association for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities, on the site of the old House of Burgesses, which long ago was destroyed by fire. The site is at the end of the Duke of

MARTHA WASHINGTON KITCHEN

Gloucester Street, about one mile from William and Mary's College which is at the other terminus of the street. Between these two Historic points have been enacted scenes more vital to the nation than any other territory of equal extent. Times' devastating march has laid in ruins places we vain would visit today, but freedom's soil is still there and is consecrated ground.

The Powdered wigs, satin coats, and silver buckles, the habiliaments of the body, we do not see, but we hear the echo of "Treason Treason" as the uncouth youth, in rough garb, and disheveled hair, eye flashing-soul on fire, concludes that mighty fiat with "If this be treason, make the most of it." And in thus denouncing the Stamp Act struck a mighty blow for liberty. And the famous "Virginia Resolves" embodying the principle "No taxation without representation was the fruit which necessarily followed, and which in its turn paved the way for the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights.

Wiliamsburg was the place where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and has been the seat of councils of war, treaties of peace, of constitutional assemblages, and of intrigues in love and war.

Although one woman was here early condemned for being a witch, it did not prevent her daughters of a later day from being so bewitching as to enthrall the hearts of the gallant cavaliers. Here men lived, loved, strove and conquered fate, and the peaceful scenes of today mark

the spot of former activity and although the builders of the Republic have long since returned to the native element of man, yet the principles for which they fought still live.

The "Six Chimney Lot" the home of Martha Washington when she was the Widow Custis, is located beyond William and Mary's college near the hospital.

Bruton Church in Williamsburg, is claimed to be the oldest church in America where worship has been continuous. The interior of the church has recently been restored to its pristine splendor, and entering its doors is like taking a step into the past, the high backed pews are now memorials to former occupants who having "served their day generation" passed from time to eternity.

Recent gifts to the church are a Bible, and a lectern on which it rests, presented respectively by the King of England and the President of United States.

Old Bruton Church was designed by Governor Spottswood, that man of divers gifts, who never failed the colonists in affairs of either church or state. The present church was completed in 1715 and has been in continuous use longer than any church in America. The parish was founded 1632, second church erected 1683.

Five Presidents worshipped in Bruton Church, namely,

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler. Among the other familiar ones who answer the roll call of History, and and are also enrolled in these sacred archives are Wythe, Blair, Beverly, Lee, Mason, Carey, the

OLD BRUTON CHURCH.

Randolphs, the Pages the Harrisons, Marshall and Patrick Henry.

Bruton is now the only church in America built and paid for when church and State were one, it was named in memory of Bruton in Somerset County, England.

A number of tablets of ancient dates adorn the walls.

In the seventeenth century, for burial in the chancel,

a charge was made of one thousand pounds of tobacco, or five pounds sterling, and in the church five hundred pounds of tobacco, or fifty shillings. There are three silver sets of communion service, the oldest was brought from the church at Jamestown and was donated by Francis Morrison the second, a covered cup and a patten, was given by Lady Gooch, and is called the "Queen Anne" service, the third bears the royal coat of arms of George II on chalice, flagon and alms basin.

The metal in the old church bell is of great value, and the tones sent out on the air are of peculiar sweetness. There is a tradition that one of the English Queens threw her golden jewels into the glowing mass of metal, when it was being moulded, and that in gratitude for the act, the bell-metal has since given out only the softest and sweetest tones.

The church yard contains the sacred dust of our departed ancestors, the inscriptions on the moss covered stones are quaint and curious and awaken deep meditation. The spot is a hallowed one, and there we may read "sermons in stones" as we linger unwilling to leave the cherished scenes.

Raleigh Tavern, where the Burgesses met after their dissolution, has long since fallen into decay. It was situated on Gloucester Street.

Gloucester Street from one end to the other has been the scene of many historic events. Should Rip Van Win-

kle awaken in Williamsburg he would be convinced that a map of the old world had been placed on the soil of the new. For while going toward England, Ireland, Scotland and France streets he would pass both Duke and Prince streets, and walking down Gloucester Street as he entered the college campus, the statute of Lord Botetourt would be the first object to meet his sight, and turning to the left he would see the house built by Louis XVI.

William and Mary College The College founded by Dr. James Blair in 1692 has been burned three times, first in 1705, while occupied by the General Assembly, rebuilt by Gov. Spottswood in 1781; later occupied by American, British and French troops.

Entire library and interesting relics destroyed by fire. Building was burned during the Civil War, and the vaults containing remains of many noted dead were desecrated, and everything of value stolen.

The College was originally endowed by William and Mary with "a penny a pound on all all tobacco shipped from Virginia and Maryland to other states, the duties on furs and hides, and by 20,000 acres of land."

The site has been used for a college since 1660.

Christopher Wren planned the buildings in the shape of a square, Dr. James Blair was the first president of the college and served in that capacity for fifty years.

George Washington was made Chancellor of the college in 1788. College buildings were used for barracks during the Civil War and until the city was evacuated in 1862. The statute of Lord Botetourt was erected on the site of the old capital and was later removed to the college grounds.

As we sit on the Campus and read the inscriptions loved ones have placed on the monument of Lord Botetourt shadowy forms seem to solemnly pass by and enter the College Building. The tall man in front with noble and dignified mien is the first chancellor of the college, George Washington, and the hurrying forms that flit by us and hasten to answer the roll call are college students. We draw near and if we remain with attentive ear, we may hear in mystic tones such famous names as: John Tyler, John Marshall, James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, Randolph 1, Randolph 2, George Wythe. And as we linger in dreams we traverse the great length of days with a bound and beginning with Winfield Scott we hear the endless roll call of honored ones, who drank deep from the wells of knowledge at this historic fort. William and Mary's College has been tried by fire three times but so firm is her foundation that each successive building has been erected thereon with greater promises of triumph and glory.

The colonial building to the left is the residence of the president of the college. It was accidently burned by

the French in 1732, and replaced from the private funds of the French Sovereign.

As in colonial times, on the banks of the "Noble James" stands an ancient mansion within Carter's Grove, memories of the old place have been preserved in song and story. The six miles distance from William and Mary's did not deter the college boys from forsaking study halls on moonlight nights, to seek the mystic dell and sing love ditties to the belles of colonial days, and we are told that once upon a time Thomas Jefferson was so enamoured of a famous beauty, dwelling within the mansion walls, that he forgot to dream of a Declaration of Independence and stealing out with his fiddle and bow, he strode out into the night, and under her window he touched the strings of the violin and the plaintive chords responded to his throbbing heart, and told in sweet strains his willingness to pledge his loyalty to the Queen of Beauty.

In the College Grounds the grand old trees have stood for more than a century, and their long branches wave over the stone brow of Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, whose statute has weathered the storms of time, and stands a reminded of old colonial days when he governed by royal will. The statute was erected on the old capitol site at the extreme end of town and was removed to the college grounds in 1797.

In the summer the old trees grace with their shade the

reverent tourist, and freely bestow all that is left of the pomp and glory of ancient days. The riotious and serried foliage of the mammoth trees is all the luxury that greets the eye, but sitting beneath the green mantled rugged limbs of the stately elms in the college campus, in full view of the statue of Lord Botetourt, the atmosphere conducive to revery will soon overwhelm the dreamer and transport him to the scenes of "ye olden times" and he may revel in the joys of days that have paid their tribute to the shrine of votive memory. Wandering in the realm of the magnolia he may see Martha Washington planting the old elm tree which grows close to the Martha Washington Kitchen near by, may see Washington, the lover, riding up the Kings Highway, gallantly and graciously returning the courtesies and salutations of the day, later to be captured by the charms of the lovely Widow Custis ,to whom he surrenders graciously and unconditionally.

Then fancy thrills to sterner times when the gallant booted and belted Lafayette kissed the extended hand of the warrior Washington, as they meet for the first time in the fork of the road to the left of the college. A turn to the right and you behold the chivalrous Spottswood leading his "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe" out of the travelled path of the "Kings Highway" to adventures and good camaradie as they journey to the rugged crest of the Blue Ridge to view the legendary ocean beyond.

It was in Williamsburg that Mary Johnson found the home of "Audrey" which the residents tell you in on Dunmore Street. This name causes a rude awakening from the pleasant dream, and your restless eyes catch glimpses in the dim distance of the "Palace Green" and you search in vain for the palace built thereon by the colonists in honor of Governor Spottswood, who brought from across the trackless seas the great writ of English Liberty, the Habeas Corpus. The palace has long since returned as dust to "the sacred soil of Virginia," but on the Green there looms a mound, which in an emergency was used by Lord Dunmore, the man who was as sincerely hated as Spottswood was be loved. An opening leads to an underground passage, called "Dunmore's Cave" which traditions states was stored with arms and ammunition for the tyrant to use in case the outraged people should seek justice for the wrongs done them in the name of the King's Laws. But this despot was doomed to flee to the high seas for safety and left his munitions of oppression behind him.

The House of Burgesses was called together for the last time by royal order in 1775. The first hospital for the insane was built in Wiliamsburg. in 1773 and is located near William and Mary's College.

Both armies claimed victory in the battle of Willamsburg, fought on May 5th, 1865.

Green Spring The ruins of Greenspring are about seven miles west of Williamsburg and four miles from Jamestown.

Greenspring was so called from a "very fine green spring that is upon the land—so cold that 'tis dangerous drinking thereof in summer time."

An estate of more than a thousand acres was located at Greenspring granted to Governor Berkley by the Quarter Court in Virginia, a mansion was built thereon the ruins of which may still be seen. It was later the home of Col. Philip Ludlow who married the widow of Berkley. In 1697 the General Assembly met for one session at Greenspring but the Royal commission ordered the session to be resumed at Jamestown.

It was while living at Greenspring in 1644 that Sir Wm. Berkley after 20 years rest from Indian attack was called upon to quell the last Indian invasion led by the old blind chief Opechancanough, who was captured and afterwards killed by a guard.

It was to his manor house at Greenspring that Berkley withdrew when Virginia passed from the King under the Comonwealth of Cromwell.

Greenspring was Bacon's headquarters when he captured the wives of the enemy and declared his intention of placing them in "the forefront of his men" to protect them while they built the breastworks," the "white aproned" guard, served this purpose and was released.

In 1781 Cornwallis defeated Lafayette in a skirmish at Greenspring, remains of breastworks may still be seen. Greenspring was the home of the Lee Family at an early day. The tombs of many distinguished people may still be seen there.

Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia in 1683, had his residence in Greenspring.

It was at Greenspring that Bacon withdrew after routing the enemy on York River and where he cheered his tired soldiers with the words:

"Come on, my hearts of gold; he that dies in the field of battle, sleeps on the bed of honor," whereupon they marched forward and met and overcame Gov. Berkley's soldiers, who abandoning the field took ship and sailed away.

January 24th, 1676 Sir Wm. Berkley while Governor held courtmartial at Greenspring where death sentence was pronounced on Col. Crews and Captain Cookson and Digby, participants in Bacon's rebellion, and these men were hanged near the first Glass house in America.

The cause of Bacon's death remains a mystery, tradition says that his friends sunk his remains in the York River that his enemies might not desecrate the body after death. Bacon was a hero at the age of 28, a young Virginia rebel of 1676. He was the first man in America who declared sword in hand that he would die rather than submit to an invasion of his rights, and it is significant that

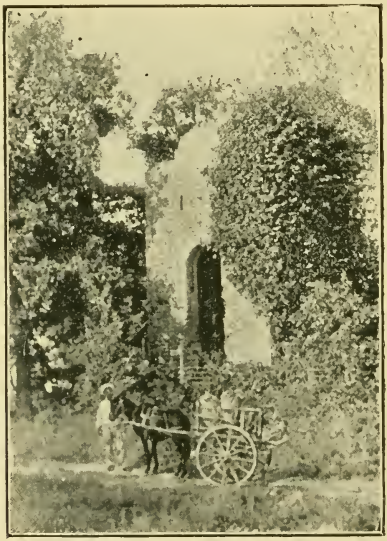
one hundred years passed before another American clasping the hilt of Bacon's sword again demanded independence. Bacon the revolutionist of 1676, and Washington the revolutionist of 1776 were both Virginians and should receive a like homage.

Jamestown The James River Canal can be seen while sailing up the James River to Jamestown. George Washington was the first president of this canal.

Jamestown was the first English settlement in America to survive the stress of early perils. After the one hundred and five colonists on the "Discovery," "Good Speed," and "Susan Constant" entered Chesapeake Bay they proceeded to look for a suitable landing place, as King James had commanded them to locate at least one hundred miles inland so as to be protected from possible attack by the Spaniards. The colonists selected what was then a peninsula, but is now a small island about forty miles up the James River and there landed on May 13th, 1607, built a stockade fort, and called it "Fort James," later "James City" and finally "Jamestown" in honor of the reigning King.

The three ships sailed from England under the command of Sir Christopher Newport. En route Captain John Smith was arrested on the charge of entering into a conspiracy to be made "King of Virginia." Upon arrival at Jamestown he was tried by a jury and acquitted.

On landing the colonists opened the sealed box of Royal orders and found the names of the seven councillors. All were incompetent except Smith and Gosnold. Wingfield was president. The first religious services were held



JAMESTOWN CHURCH

by Rev. Robert Hunt under an old rotten tent stretched between the trees. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper

was celebrated once in three months while the log church was being built.

In September 1607 fever and famine devastated one-

TRUNK OF OLD TREE AT JAMESTOWN.

half of the colony, the dead bodies were burned that the Indians might not be able to count the graves and thereby gain knowledge of the small number of white men left.

Jamestown was the place where the 90 maids sent over from England landed and the smokers of that day were each willing to sacrifice 120 pounds of tobacco to obtain a wife.

The first cargo of slaves was landed in Jamestown from a Dutch man-of-war in 1619, much against the protest of the colonists. In March 1622, Opechancanough, successor to Powhatan massacred 374 colonists. The chief was captured and later killed by his guard.

In 1608 Jamestown was destroyed by fire. The brick church, the first Protestant church in America, was built between 1615 and 1620. It had a loophole watch tower, and the old ruins may still be seen. The incapacity of Wingfield and other incompetents brought on a starving condition and inspired a popular uprising which culminated in Smith taking charge of affairs. Under Smith the colony became communistic in that he ordered all the products to be brought into a public storehouse, where a treasurer was in control and who apportioned out supplies as they were needed. Smith here established the first Inductive Industrial and Economic Policy in America when he issued his "No work, no eat" decree. On Smith's return to Jamestown from a second expedition to procure food he found Eigfield and Kendal had seized the "Pinnance" and were attempting to escape to England. Kendal, the leader, was tried by a jury, found guilty and shot. This occurred in 1607 and was the first execution in Virginia.

While at Jamestown, Smith wrote his book titled "Smith's True Relations of Virginia.' ' This was the first contribution to American literature. In 1608 he sent the manuscript to England where it was published.

In 1609 Captain John Smith, severely wounded by the accidental explosion of a bag of gunpowder, resolved to return to England. He had been the central figure in the up-building of the colony and like most benefient workers of all ages met the fate of persecution from incompetents who had official favor in the home land. Smith left a record of such kindness to the alien race that he won the respect and homage of Powhatan, and Pocahontas loved and called him"Father," and his success as a colonizer was largely due to the fact that while he was loyal to his own country he also recognized the rights of the Indians and treated them with uniform courtesy and justice Cook's History of Virginia records that his work lived in spite of the active oposition of "Wingfield the imbecile, Newport a tale bearer, Radcliffe a mutineer, Archer an agitator, and Martin a cat's paw, and all that loose and floating element found in every society which hangs on and waits and instinctively takes the side which promises to be the strongest,"and in the face of"wranglings antagonists who had gone to England and effected by intrigue what they failed to effect by force, he won lasting renoun." The "lobbyists in London bowing low to the Right Honorable" succeeded in deposing Smith, and he

sailed away to the home land sick in body and soul at the ingratitude of a government for whom he had fought in war and served in peace. But the plotters could not uproot the good he had done. He had firmly laid the foundation of civilization and his success with an alien race was due to the fact that he treated with them. He believed in the "Brotherhood of Man" and he lived up to the Royal Charter which contained the missionary sentiment "That so noble a work may by the providence of God hereafter tend to the glory of His Divine Majesty." And because of the stand he took, and the battle he fought almost alone, he stands today the central figure of the Ter-Centennial celebration, and all his villifiers go down to history shorn not only of their power but also of the borrowed glory they once wore. America has "not lost the breed of noble blood" for in her colonization among alien races today has risen another Smith, (James F.,) whose benign influence has worked for pacification and "benevolent assimilation" and who will likewise with honor go down to history, notwithstanding the opposition of some "clothed with a little brief authority." History offtimes repeats itself. Smith of the twentieth century, like Smith of the sixteenth century, succeeded in laying the firm foundations of good government in a foreign land by an insistance on Justice to all men whether red, white, or brown.

In 1610 about a year after Captain John Smith's de-

parture for England the discouraged colonists, with bitter tears stripped their cabins and went on board their vessel to sail for England, abandoning Jamestown. Before they were out of Hampton Roads, they sighted a sail which proved to be the vessel bearing their new Governor, Lord Delaware. They returned to Jamestown, received the new governor with military honors. That noble lord knelt and returned thanks that the seed of English liberty was still to survive in America.

In 1624 the doctrine of "No taxation without representation was first promulgated at Jamestown. Jamestown was burned by Bacon, September 19th, 1676. State House was burned October 31st, 1698.

General Assembly April 1699 passed an act removing the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg.

Two battles were fought near Jamestown in the Revolutionary War, just previous to the surrender to Cornwallis.

There is nothing left of the old settlement at Jamestown, except the brick tower of the church, and the church yard, where the oldest tombstone that can be deciphered bears date of 1698, yet the place is held so sacred that thousands of people year by year visit this hallowed spot in "The Cradle of the Republic."

The ruins of the church tower, which served as a shield to the colonists in times of attack by the red men, and the earthen breast-works erected during the Civil

War, today stand face to face. Both are now covered with living green, thus does Mother Nature kindly hide the wounds of the dead past and gladden the eye of pilgrims as they visit the spot made sacred by the blood of ancesters who died from Indian massacres and fratracidal warfare.

"Lest we forget" in this Ter-Centennial Celebration to "render honor to whom honor is due," it were well to lift the misty veil of the past and find the one whom Captain John Smith delighted to honor. Desiring that England should honor the Indian Princess by a recognition of her services he wrote a letter to the Queen declaring that Pocahontas "next under God was still the instrument to preserve this colony from death, famine and utter confusion, which, if in those times has once becomed dissolved, Virginia might have lain as it was at our first arrival to this day," and the Queen and the Royal Court vied with each other in honoring this Woman who so heroically played her part in the great drama of life three centuries ago when "Wilderness was King" where the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition is held today.

Smithfield The site of the lodge of the Warascoyack Tribe of Indians when the colonists arrived in 1607. Old St. Luke's Church, built in 1632 is in a fine state of preservation. It is an almost exact counterpart of the Jamestown Church.

"Roswell," Gloucester Co., Va., the Fine Old Mansion which Marks the Site of Emperor Powhatan's Court Where Pocahontas is Believed to Have Saved the Life of Captain John Smith.

Famous Colonial Homes

Many famous colonial homes lift aloft their columns on the banks of the James River.

"Brandon" the beautiful Colonial Home of the famous Harrison family, which was owned in 1617 by Captain John Martin "the only man who protested against the abandonment of Jamestown in 1610." Fine portraits by old masters still adorn the walls, among them the portrait of the Southern Belle, Evelyn Byrd. This home was famed during colonial days as having the finest library in America, owned by the most accomplished man in the colony, Colonel Byrd, the founder of Richmond and Petersburg.

"Westover" was built in 1737. It was occupied by Benedict Arnold, the traitor, on his road to Richmond. General Pope had quarters here during the Civil War. The oldest tombstone in Virginia is here, bearing date of 1637.

"Bacon's Castle," on lower Chippoke Creek, erected in 1660, one of the oldest brick houses in Virginia. It was fortified during Bacon's Rebellion.

"Burrow's Hill," near Jamestown, the grand old home of the Brown family for two centuries is still standing. In the family burying ground is a tombstone dated 1650.

"Malvern Hill," the old mansion is still to be seen, owned by Colonel Richard Cook in 1639.

"Shirley" was the home of the wife of "Light Horse" Harry Lee. Famous old portraits are preserved here, among them one of General Washington.

"Berkley," Home of Benjamin Harison, who was the father of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the birthplace of President William Henry Harrison.

"Tedington," built in 1717 was owned by the Lightfoot family. It was on the site of the old Indian town of Paspahegh.

Yorktown The vicinity of Yorktown has been historic ground since the landing of the Colonists, for on the York River was Uttamussac, the great national temple of the Indians, and Werowocomoco, the chief place of council of Powhatan, the Emperor of Virginia. In these mystic wilds dwelt his beautiful daughter, called by the colonists, Pocahontas, the name signifying "bright stream between two hills." Mataoka, her name among her people, was never to be spoken by strangers for there prevailed a superstition among the Indians that a knowledge of their true names placed them under the evil spell of strangers. It was among these forests that Captain John Smith was taken captive, bound and brought before Powhatan, con-

demned to death by the chief and the tribes, and saved by the intervention of the heroic girl. Patriots and lovers delight to stroll among these historic scenes weaving romances which encircle the lives of the two prominent personages who have made history.

In strong contrast to the early deed of mercy was the tyranny practiced in later days, for on this soil Sir John Harvey arrested Martian, Potts and English and bound them in chains. When asked the cause of their commitment he replied "They shall know at the gallows." It was indeed a fitting place for the surrender of Cornwallis and the end of oppression.

A short distance away is "Bellfield" the residence of Edward Diggs governor of Virginia in 1655. William Warren's home is also here.

The Yorktown church has withstood the wreck of time and is still used as a place of worship by the few people who inhabit this hisoric spot. In the churchyard lie the remains of the famous Nelson family.

The Colonial Inn was a place where our forebears congregated to discuss the questions of the day. Among the famous inns of former times was the "Swan Tavern." The original tavern, built in 1722, was burned during the Civil War.

The "Nelson House," one of the famous homes of old Virginia is located in Yorktown. It was built in 1740. The house is large and commodious and with its garden

of old fashioned flowers fitly represents one of the early homes of the F. F. V's of Virginia. The house was the headquarters of the Commanding officer of the British forces during the last siege of the Revolutionary War,

STREET IN YORKTOWN

when a cannon ball struck the corner, entering the house and tearing the marble mantel from the wall. General Nelson, the large souled hero who lived in the house at the beginning of the Revolution also owned another house in the subburbs of Yorktown, occupied by British

troops. General Nelson, of ready mind and generous heart commanded his soldiers to fire into the house, counting as naught the personal loss of his property. When the troops hesitated he offered five guinea to the soldier

MOORE HOUSE, WHERE TERMS OF SURRENDER WERE SIGNED.

firing the first shot. The spirit of personal sacrifice, which is the supreme test of patriotism, was contagious, and each soldier instantly fired his best shot and the old mansion with its cherished hearthstone was soon in ruins.

A cave where Cornwallis took refuge during the bom-

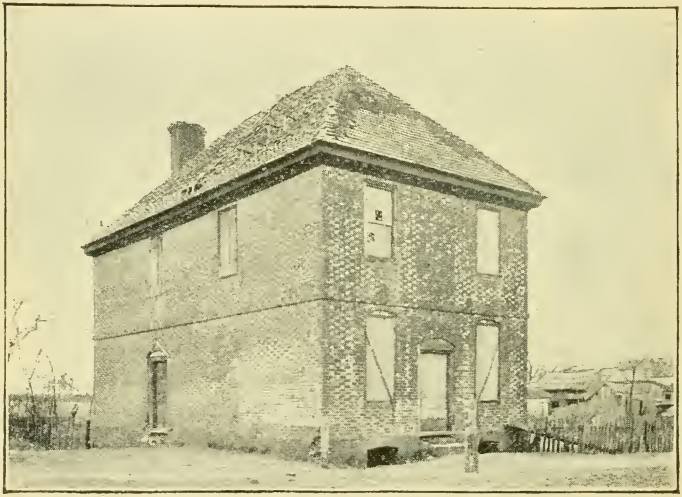
bardment is near. About a mile from Yorktown is the "Temple Farm," where the ruins of an old temple may be seen. This building is supposed to have been used as a place of worship, and also as a fort in the event of an Indian attack. This double use of a building shows how far we have progressed in the art of peace during the three hundred years. At the beginning of our history we preached Peace from the pulpit with one eye on a loophole in the church wall looking for war, today we preach Peace from our pulpits and prepare for war by building forts a little beyond the church walls.

A short distance from the ruins of the old temple on Temple Farm is the "Moore House," built in 1713, and reported to be the summer home of Governor Spottswood, and the place of his burial. The Moore House is of special historic interest as the place where the terms of surrender were drawn up and signed when the bell rang the death knell to our enmity toward England.

No tourist in Virginia fails to visit Yorktown, the place where the curtain fell on the last scene in the great drama of the American Revolution. Out of the blood and carnage rose an Independent Nation which has fulfilled the promise at its birth, and verified the comment of Washington on that great historic day that "The work is done, and well done."

A stone monument erected by Congress marks the spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the American

Forces on October 19, 1781, and bears the inscription "One destiny, one country, one constitution." Engraven on the monument are tributes to the heroes who participated in the glory of that day, and high on Fame's mon-



FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE.

ument with the names of Washington and Nelson are the names Compte de Rochambeau and Compte de Grasse, publishing to the world our debt of gratitude to France who came to our aid in the hour of need.

The first Custom House built by our forefathers in

1715, is standing, a monument to the builders of that day.

One mile from Yorktown are the earthworks of Fort Magruder, the battle ground of McClellan and Johnson's forces in May, 1862.

Dismal Swamp The famous lake of the Dismal Swamp, a few miles from Norfolk is reached by the Dismal Swamp Canal. Washington projected the canal in 1787. It was dug by hand, and is 32 feet wide and 8 feet deep, for a length of 22 miles. Washington regarded the Dismal Swamp as of great value on account of its large forest preserves. The Dismal Swamp has been immortalized in song and story, Tom Moore versing its tradition of the lovelorn maid.

Smith Taken Captive On December 16th, 1607, Captain John Smith embarked on a voyage toward the South Sea. For some unknown reason he turned into the Chickahominy and proceeded up the stream stopped by the shallows. With a canoe and some Indian Guides he continued his voyage with two companions, leaving the remainder. Reaching White Oak Swamp, east of Richmond, he landed, was attacked and captured by Indians. He was taken before their Chief, Opechancanough, brother of the Emperor Powhatan. The Indians killed his two companions, and Smith was bound, lashed to a tree and ordered executed. But when he exhibited a small compass, the Indians were so amazed that he was re-

leased, and was sent under guard to appear before Powhatan. While in captivity, Smith was waited upon by the Queen of Appomattock. These aboriginal Virginians were content to be ruled by women. History records, a Queen of Paspaheghs. Beverly says that in 1700 the Pungoteague was governed by a Queen, that Nandyne was the seat of the Empress and that the Empress has the shore tribes "under tribute."

Powhatan The first Emperor of Virginia, was Powhatan, who ruled the Powahtans, and over thirty other tribes of Indians inhabiting the territory called Tidewater Virginia, extending from Chesapeake to the Piedmont, 8000 square miles, 8000 subjects and 2400 fighting men.

Chief places of residence—Powhatan, below Richmond, birthplace of Powhatan, Orapax, on the Chickahominy, Werowecomoco, on the York River was the chief place of council.

Uttamussac, on the York River was the great national temple of the Indians.

The Powhatans believed their God Okee or the one alone called Kewassa came to earth once. On a rock below Richmond about one mile from James River may be seen gigantic footprints about five feet apart—these, the

Indians said, were the foot prints of Kewassa as he walked through the land of Powhatan.

A party of men from Jamestown sailed up James River and visited Powhatan at his lodge near the present site of Richmond.

Richmond Richmond was founded in 1742 on land belonging to Colonel Byrd, who was accounted the most accomplished man in America. He owned the finest library on the continent and Richmond from the beginning was peopled with master intellects and in refinement and culture has lived up to the example of her founder.

The State Capitol at Richmond, was begun in 1779, here are preserved as relics—the Old Speaker's Chair and a stove from the House of Burgessess in Williamsburg.

Thomas Jefferson dedicated a plot of land in Richmond upon which a building was to be erected and known as the American Academy of Letters. This Academy was to be to the new nation of America, what the Paris Academy or Arts is to the French. The Academy was soon burned, and then rebuilt. On an occasion when the Governor of Virginia, his staff, officials, society, the beauty and gentry of the countryside and distant plantations had gathered as a brilliant assemblage to witness the first night production of a new play, the Academy again caught fire and was quickly burned with such disastrous effects that the Gov-

L OF C

OLD BELL TOWER.

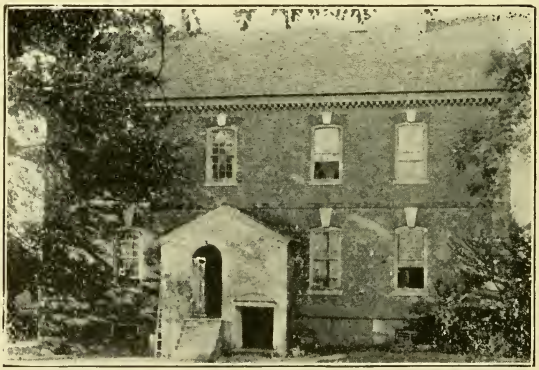
ernor and many prominent people were numbered among the victims of the holocaust. The remains of the dead were buried upon the spot, and to commemorate one of the saddest events of that day, the present Monumental Church was erected on the site of the Academy, divine services are regularly held above the grave possessed in common by the dust of beauty, aristocracy and sturdy yeomanry. For years the church had a rector whose visage, features and mien so resembled the unhappy J. Wilkes Booth that rumor and morbid speculation proclaimed him to be indeed the great actor assassin of Lincoln. Weird tales were recounted in secret how he escaped his pursurers and donning the ministerial garb, devoted the remainder of his life to deeds of mercy. And those who sat under the matchless eloquence were enthralled by his oratory. His advent and antecedents before coming to Richmond remain a mystery. He is said to have been a profound Shakesperean scholar, that the climaxes of his sermons were intensely dramatic, and that he trained his only daughter for the stage. These facts lent color to the rumors. To escape the annoyance of curiosity seekers and the melancholy gloom surrounding him, he suddendy disappeared. No one knew whence, nor has any one since been able to fathom the mystery.

"Richmond by the James" has been called the Modern City of the Seven Hills and is midway between the sea and the mountains. Her citizens have suffered the tur-

bulence of the one in her Indian, Revolutionary and Civil Wars and have risen to the heights of the other when swept by the sublime eloquence of Patrick Henry as he proclaimed for liberty or death.

Old St. John's Church whose walls rang with the eloquence of the early patriot is built in the shape of a cruciform and is visited by the liberty loving of this day.

Benedict Arnold burned Richmond January 5th, 1781 and every street is replete with memories of the sad havoc



he made of the city. It was near Richmond that Lafayette led the American forces to meet General Phillips who marched against Richmond, but "The proudest man of

the proudest nation upon earth'' declined to attack the young Frenchman.

The Headquarters of General Washington may still be seen on Main Street near 20th.

Libby Prison was situated on Carey St., near 14th.

The Confederate Hospital was on 17th and Broad Street.

General Beauregard's Headquarters were on 2nd Street, and were later used as a Confederate Hospital.

The Powder Magazine at the right of the Alms House was fired by the Confederates to prevent the ammunition from being used by the Union Army.

A fine view of Richmond and the historic James River may be seen from the Capitol, also the Battlefield's of Drewry's Bluff and Seven Pines, and hills and valleys clothed with living green eight months in the year.

The earthworks around Richmond may still be seen, the only works comparing in scientific construction with them were those erected to defend Washington, D. C. Military strategists and students from all nations have come here to study the works and defences around Richmond, which were thrown up during the Civil War.

Nearly every foot of land surrounding Richmond was battleground during the Civil War, but Dutch Gap Canal is the only military construction of all that were done by the army, which remains of use to the country in time of

peace. Dutch Gap is cut in James River, and is fourteen miles south of Richmond.

Among the interesting sights at Richmond are the monuments erected in honor of Virginia's great sons. The equestrian statue of George Washington is surrounded by statues of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, Thomas Nelson, Jr., John Marshall and Andrew Lewis. The statues of Henry Clay and Stonewall Jackson loom up in marble and bronze, not far from the equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee.

Hollywood The graves of Jefferson Davis, his wife and daughter are in Richmond's Historic City of the Dead. Mrs. Davis died in New York October 16, 1906 and the remains were taken to Richmond and buried in Hollywood. The casket was escorted to the railroad station in New York by a funeral guard of United States Troops. This is the only instance on record where such an honor was accorded a woman. The funeral took place from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Varina Varina or Aiken's Landing was in an early day the county seat of Henrico County. It is noted as the place where John Rolfe and Pocahontas resided after their marriage. Varina during the Civil War was used as a place for exchanging prisoners.

Cold Harbor Cold Harbor is only a few miles from Richmond, and here was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. Grant lost over ten thousand men in the two or three hours of the deadly duel. It was here that Grant took out his watch and said "If I do not hear Lee's guns within ten miutes Richmond is ours,' but with in five minutes Lee's artillery opened up the gates of hell and Richmond was not evacuated until one year afterwards."

Malvern Hill was named in happy remembrance of some of the hills in England. An old Virginia mansion is still standing on Malvern Hill which is said to be one of the best specimens of colonial architecture in the Old Dominion. Malvern Hill is the site of one of the bloodiest conflicts of the Civil War between Gen. McClelland and Gen. Joseph E. Johnson.

Natural Bridge Natural Bridge of Virginia 14 miles from Lexington is one of the wonders of the world. It is a single block of lime stone made up of many colors. The arch is from 40 to 60 feet wide and top of the plain is 200 feet above the stream which flows beneath the arch. Many names are carved on the bridge, George Washington when a youth carved his name high above them all, but, James Piper a youth of our day has succeeded in climbing from the foot to the top of the rock.

Hanover This is the birth place of Henry Clay and home of Patrick Henry. The old Courthouse was erected in 1735. Stewart was killed in an attack by Sheridan a short distance from this point.

Alexandria Alexandria early struggled to be the capital of the Republic. Christ's Church is the favorite historic spot in this region. Here the Father of His Country worshipped. Washington was Worthy Master of the Masonic Lodge of Alexandria.

Mount Vernon Mount Vernon not far distant is the beautiful plantation where Washington took his bride. It was named in honor of Admiral Vernon, a popular naval hero of the day. The beautiful banks of the Potomac are lined with historic places from its mouth to Mt. Vernon, where reposes the dead hero. It has been rumored that his body has partially petrified and lovers of the marvelous foster the belief that some day the remains of the father of his country will be preserved in stone.

Arlington The beautiful home of General Robert E. Lee in Ante Bellum Days was here. It was confiscated during the war and bought later and used by the Government as a National Cemetery, the most beautiful in America where the old soldiers peacefully find a last resting place.

Manassas Beauregard and McDowell fought the first battle of Bull Run near here July 21st, 1861. The second battle of Bull Run occurred August 30, 1862. Three miles from Manassas a monument is erected to the Confederate dead. The earth works still remain.

Culpeper Culpeper has a national cemetery where fourteen hundred Federal Soldiers are buried. From this place Grant started on his Wilderness Campaign. Here Lee entrenched after the Battle of Antietam, and after Gettysburg Meade pursued Lee to Culpeper. The Army of the Potomac encamped here during the winter of 1863.

Orange On a plantation two miles from Orange, Zachary Taylor was born. All the adjacent country was used as a battleground during the Civil War.

Montpelier one of the famous mansions of Old Virginia is located here. It was the home of President Madison.

Gordonsville Lee had his headquarters here before the Wilderness Campaign. An engagement took place here in December 1864.

Charlottsville Charlottsville was the temporary Capital of Virginia in 1781 when Benedict Arnold drove the Legislature from Rich-

mond. Monticello the home of Thomas Jefferson is two miles east of Charlottsville. As he went to Washington, alone on horseback, to take the oath of office as president, so he returned eight years later. He lies not far from the university that he loved so well.

Charlottsville was the home of three Presidents—Jefferson's at Monticello; Monroe Hill and Ash Lawn, were homes of Monroe, the former at the University Campus. "Montpelier" President Madison's home was twenty miles away. The University of Virginia is called the Cradle of Ambition. It is claimed that the immediate vicinity of Charlottsville has produced more great men than any other territory of the same dimensions in the United States. Charlottsville is the birth place of General George R. Clark who added Ohio to the Republic in 1783. It is also the birthplace of Lewis and Clark who following a pathway, led by a beautiful Indian girl explored the great Northwest Territory and added to our national domain.

"Pen Park" is the place where William Wirt, the first Attorney General of the United States lived. The Hessians, who were Revolutionary War prisoners were confined here in "The Barracks."

The Legislature of Virginia on January 12, 1803 passed an Act incorporating the Albermarle Academy, which became the Central College and ultimately the University of Virginia. The corner stone of Central College was laid October 6th, 1817 in the presence of Thomas Jefferson,

Rector, and James Madison and James Monroe, the latter then President of the United States. The board appointed by the Governor met August 1, 1818 at the Tavern in Rock Fish Gap on the Blue Ridge Mountains and adopted the report regarding the organization of the University. January 25, 1819 the Legislature adopted a formal act "For Establishing a University."

The University of Virginia is the child of Jefferson's old age and long did he plead with the State Legislature before he succeeded in establishing it. To convince them that Charlottsville was the most available place to locate the seat of learning, it is said that he cut from card board the figure of Virginia, pierced a hole through it at the point where Charlottsville is located and inserting a pencil therein revolved the card upon it, thus demonstrating to the law makers that Charlottsville was the geographical center and hence most suitable for a seat of learning. Charlottsville has fulfilled every promise made for it and the University of Virginia is the leading university of the South. The young men who win her degrees are gentlemen today, who show no diminution of the cavalier spirit of the past.

Jefferson drew most of the sketches of the buildings, basing them upon designs by Palladio.

The buildings are unique in architecture, planned by an artist as well as an architect, and are a delight to the eye. They are like an old Italian monastery. The origi-

nal group planned by Jefferson consists of four parallel rows of structures and at one end stands the Pantheon-like rotunda. Every part of the building is a work of classic art and is a joy forever to the lover of symmetry.

Afton Afton is at the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains where Governor Spottswood led his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. On his return home he presented each Knight with a diminutive golden horseshoe, set with diamonds and rubies, sending the bill to the King. His Majesty refused to approve the account. From the apex of the Blue Ridge may be seen the beautiful valleys of the Piedmont and Rock Fish, fifteen hundred feet below.

Staunton Staunton was named in honor of Lady Staunton, wife of Governor Gooch and was incorporated in 1738. In 1781 when Benedict Arnold drove the legislature out of Richmond, the members took refuge first in Charlottsville and later in Staunton. The Shenandoah Valley is in this region, and also Luray Cave. The Cave covers forty acres of land. Sheridan gained control over the Shenandoah Valley by a decisive action at Waynesboro.

Lexington The seat of the Virginia Military Institute, and the Washington and Lee College, the remains of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson repose here.

West Point West Point is known for its beauty of location. Five counties converging on the York River, are in full view. The town had long been established before an act was passed incorporating towns during the reign of Queen Anne.

Two participants in the Bacon Rebellion were hung in chains at West Point by Sir Wm. Berkeley, and others who had sought refuge in the Dragon Swamp were hung to the limbs of the "Royal Oak ' tree in Middlesex County. The town was early fortified by the revolutionists of 1676.

Washington had his Headquarters at West Point in an old stone marl, long since in ruins.

The Confederate and Union Armies held the town in succession in the Civil War. Fortifications built by the latter in 1863 may still be seen. McClellan occupied West Point in the Peninsula Campaign and used the White House, the home of the Lees in New Kent County as a base of operation. On the site of the White House once stood the mansion of Martha Curtis, in the days of her widowhood.

Harper's Ferry Here the fire brand and agitator, John Brown was captured after making his famous raid through Virginia to liberate slaves and destroy property of slave holding planters. After being captured by U. S. Troops under command of

Colonel R. E. Lee, he was tried by the State Courts of Virginia. His trial was a memorable one and Governor H. A. Wise utilized every power available to the State to insure that the accused should receive a fair trial and not suffer at the hands of violence. The State furnished him counsel, and protected him with the State militia. He was condemned and executed.

Winchester The early settlers of Winchester were principally Germans. It was laid out as a town in 1712. A portion of Fort Loudon, built by Washington in 1754 is still standing. The situation of Winchester is the key to the valley of the Shenandoah. During the Civil War Winchester was held in turn by the Confederate and Federal forces. Sheridan "twenty miles away" obtained the information on which to make his attack on Winchester from Miss Rebecca Wright, a school teacher at that place. She wrote the desired information on a piece of paper, wrapped it in tin foil, and gave it to a negro man who secreted the tin foil under his tongue, got through the lines and reaching Sheridan's Camp delivered the message which conveyed the information on which the attack was made. At a reunion twenty years after the war, General Sheridan acknowledged the service of Rebecca Wright by publicly presenting her with a gold watch and chain, and suspended from the chain were gold pendant charms wrought in

the shape of the implements of war—a diminutive drum, sword, rifle and canteen. General Sheridan in thus honoring the woman honored himself, and showed that he regarded the honors he gained in that historic battle great enough to be shared with another.

Chancellorsville At the beginning of the Civil War Chancellorsville was a solitary brick Mansion surrounded by a few out buildings standing in a clearing on the verge of a wild region known as "The Wilderness." If each stone had a voice in this wilderness the visitor of today might hear plaintive sounds issue therefrom similar to those coming from the desolated battlefield of Wagram, which moved to anguish the son of Napoleon. Chancellorsville was the site where Jackson received the wounds which caused his death. With a small escort he had ridden out to reconnoitre. Turning back he was fired upon by his own men who mistook the company for enemies. He received several wounds from which he died a week later.

Lexington This is the seat of the Virginia Military Institute, The Washington and Lee University and the tombs of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson may here be visited.

Petersburg Here occurred one of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War. After Grant had exploded his mines, blowing up Wise's

Brigade, he made an early morning attack on the surprised Confederate Lines. Lee threw three divisions in the breach at the point of attack, and as their formation was in echelon the carnage was fearful among the Union Forces. The crater on the exploded mine is 200 feet long, 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep and is known in military annals as "Hells Half Acre." The crater and trenches may still be seen around Petersburg.

Matoax, a mile from Petersburg was the home of John Randolph, father of John Randolph of Roanoke.

Appomattox Court House Twenty miles east of Lynchburg was made famous April 9th, 1865, when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to General Grant. The illustrious Commander in-Chief of the Confederate Army "wept tears of blood" at the conditions which drove him to take up arms against the Union. He "recognized no necessity for this state of things," but Virginia called him and he obeyed the call. So great and magnanimous was this man that even the enemies of the Southern cause conceded the purity of his motives. When Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox and surrendered his sword to Grant the hour had come for fratracidal wars to cease. To our fathers dueling was thought to be a necessity, and those who prophecied an end to this desecration of manhood, were called "dreamers," but today dueling is a

crime, and one man dares not take up arms against another to redress a wrong. So great progress have we made in the belief in the majesty of law that we gladly submit our personal wrongs to a court, and we accept the decision when twelve jurors have arbitrated the matter. If it be a crime for one man to war against another, is it not a greater crime for a multiple of men to resort to force when they conceive themselves wronged? What is wrong for an individual cannot be right for a nation. The great Peace Congress assembled in New York in April was made up of men and women from every nation, who met for the purpose of furthering the cause of Arbitration, and so great was the intensity of purpose of those who love life that the people who sat under the spell of matchless oratory heard in the distance the deathknell of war, and saw in the future a fulfillment of Christ's prophecy that "Wars shall cease." The plan of Lyman Abbott, so extolled by platform and press, is as old as Christianity. No nation could live if it were cut off from all other nations, therefore no nation would long refuse to arbitrate.

General Robert E. Lee was great in peace as war, as the president of Washington College, he cheerfully, patiently and laboriously devoted his last days to the youth of the country, and were he living today he would no doubt be a leader in the great peace movement. He is said to have died of a broken heart, the world could not

afford to lose him, and at his death all sections united in paying tribute to this man of heart and brain.

"The drapery of heaven hung low
In dark and gloomy shrouds;
The angel's used the weeping stars
In pinning back the clouds.
The shades of gloom and woe prevailed
Over all the land and sea,
And eyes that were unused to tears,
Now wept for Robert Lee."

Sewell's Point Sewell's Point is named for Henry Seawell, a member of the House of Burgesses in 1639.

The first engagement in the Civil War in Virginia occurred at Sewell's Point May 19, 1861.

Sewell's Point is the place from which the three slaves of Colonel Mallory escaped during the Civil War. They sought protection at Fortress Monroe. General Butler after securing what information they could give concerning the fortifications the Confederates were building at Sewell's Point, put the negroes to work at Fortress Monroe. It was at the conference concerning the release of these negroes that the phrase "Contraband of War" was used by General Butler, who held that this paved the way

to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation eighteen months later.

Here the Confederates threw up breast works and erected batteries. Where the "Monitor" retired to the protection of the guns of Fortress Monroe after her duel with the "Merrimac," the Confederate Iron Clad withdrew to Sewell's Point.

When Norfolk was evacuated, the "Merrimac," destroyed by her crew and Johnston's Army retired to Richmond, the works at Sewell's Point were destroyed by the troops that constructed them.

The Powhatan Oak 355 years old may be seen at the water's edge on Sewell's Point, when Sir Ralph Lane first discovered the land bordering on Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay, August 15th, 1585, the tree was thirty years old. Powhatan long ruled this Tidewater Region. The Pocahontas Spring is a short distance away.

Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exhibition

Official name: Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Character: Military, Naval, Marine and historic exhibition.

Nature: State, National and International historic celebration.

Purpose: Commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America.

Distances from Exposition grounds: Norfolk City limits, five miles; Fortress Monroe, four miles; Old Point Comfort, three and a half miles; Newport News, five miles; Portsmouth, eight miles; Ocean View, three miles.

Exposition grounds reached by electric railway, steam railway and steamship.

Location: On shores and waters of Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Exposition area: Five hundred acres of land and ten thousand acres of Hampton Roads.

The Jamestown Exposition has three miles of water front—two and a half miles on Hampton Roads and a half mile on Boush Creek.

Two sides of the Exposition grounds are inclosed by a high wire fence, covered with honeysuckle, crimson rambler rose and trumpet creeper vines.

The Exposition's great military drill plain contains thirty acres, surounding by trees and pretty walks.

A canoe trail, two miles long and twelve feet wide, runs from Boush Creek, which flows into Hampton Roads through the most interesting part of the Exposition grounds.

A romantic winding trail, called Flirtation Walk, follows along Canoe Trail for more than a mile.

The various State buildings are all near the water front, and from these can be seen ships and steamers go-

ing out to sea and coming in from all parts of the world, as well as the grand naval display. The navies of the world are assembled in Hampton Roads.

The Jamestown Exposition is a historical study of the past 300 years.

The prevailing style of architecture at the Exposition is the Colonial.

Many of the exhibit buildings and all of the States' buildings are to be permanent structures.

More than a million flowers, shrubs and trees are already growing on the grounds, and others are being planted.

Jamestown Exposition Buildings.

The Hall of Congress; Mining and Metallurgy Building; Smelter; Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts' Palace; Machinery and Transportation Palace; States' Exhibit Palace; Graphic Arts Building; Pure Foods Building; History and Historic Art Palace; Education Building; Pocahontas Hospital; Mothers' and Children's Building; Children's Model Playground; Model School; Model Schoolroom; Iron Shops, in Arts and Crafts Village; Pottery Shops, in Arts and Crafts Village; Copper, Silver and Woodworkers' Shops, in Arts and Crafts Village; Textile Building, in Arts and Crafts Village.

Grand Piers: 1,400 feet long, from Exposition grounds into Hampton Roads, 800 feet wide; connected by cross

pier 1,200 feet long at a distance of 1,400 feet from shore. Marine Building; Place of Commerce; The "War Path," with a myriad of new and gorgeous attractions from many lands.

Two hundred State, National and International conventions, conferences and conclaves.

State Buildings

Most of the State Buildings are on the water front on Willoughby Boulevard. The prevailing style of architecture is colonial and each state has as far as possible built on the plan of her most famous colonial building. Massachusetts reproduces the old "State House" in Boston, one room of which is a replica of the old council chamber where James Otis fought against the Writ of Assistance; Connecticut, the "Talmadge Home" where lived the member of Washington's Staff who was commissioned to execute the British Spy, Major Andre; Georgia, "Bullock Hall," the home of President's Roosevelt's mother; New Jersey, General Washington's Headquarters at Morristown; Pennsylvania, "Independence Hall" in Philadelphia; Maryland, the colonial home of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the rooms in this building being a facsimile of the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis, where General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army; New Hampshire, the "Langdon Home". Ohio, has a reproduc-

tion of "Adena" the first stone house built west of the Alleghany Mountains; Kentucky, Daniel Boone's fort, the logs being brought from Boonesboro. The fort is fittingly located in a grove of trees. Missouri with Dakota, Louisiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina and Virginia have all followed the colonial style, and New York reproduced "Arlington," the home of General Robert E. Lee at the outbreak of the war. In the Virginia building is hung the "Pocahontas" bell cast by the "Pokahuntas" Bell Association at Baltimore. Numerous family heirlooms were melted for the bell. Among the most valuable of these relics were Major John Pelham's spur, Chief Pugallop's bracelet, nails from Libby prison and a piece of the Merrimac armor plate. The bell weighs over 500 pounds.

The effect of entering the States Building in the Exposition City is to be transplanted "To ye olden times" and the welcome received in each building equals the famous hospitality of the Old Dominion.

The "Powhatan Oak," near the Water Front is 355 years old, and under its long branches have sat the Indian and the white man smoking the pipe of peace. "Pocahontas Spring," back of the Pocahontas Hospital, is as fresh and sparkling as in the old days when this heroic maiden drank thereof.

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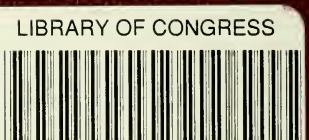
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